The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1899. XXXVII—NO. 49

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

If you want to get the greatest value in good, useful goods you ever did, send for samples and see what splendid Dress Goods and Silks being closed out.

Odd and surplus lines—at prices that don't near touch what the goods cost us.

Dress Goods—Novelties and Plain Mixtures—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Silks 50c, 65c, 75c—including lots of fine evening silks.

Broken lines—but good goods—choiceness always a feature here.

When you see the styles and qualities, and let the goods prove what we say, you'll want to buy in your pocketbook's interest—and all who are buyers will get money's worth such as never before heard of.

It's worth prompt attention.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Of Dainty Laces and Embroideries.

The largest manufacturer of embroideries in the world made us an offer of 25,000 yards of this class of goods, embracing Nainsooks, Cambric and Swiss Edges and Insertings. They are 4½ yard lengths and there are all widths going from ¾ of an inch very gradually to a 14-inch width.

Now these embroideries, if you were to buy them in a regular way would cost you for the pieces of 4½ yards, from 25c to $5 00 each. As the manufacturer was quite liberal with us, we share our advantage with you by naming the prices

10c to $2.00 Each per piece of 4½ yards.

So if you are out for embroideries we should like to hear from you.

Relating to Fine Laces.

We have just received an exceptionally large invoice of Normandy or Platt. Val, Point de Paris and Round Mesh Val Laces from Nottingham. These are from 1 to 5 inch widths. The prices per yard vary from 3c to 25c. Another importation is that of Calais French Val Laces. These are sold in pieces of a dozen yards each. The widths of this Lace go from ½ to 2 inches

The price per piece of a dozen yards ranges from 25c to 40c.

We should like to hear from you regarding these laces and embroideries and will gladly answer any questions regarding them if you will write our Mail Order Department.

PITTSBURG, PA.

DELLENBAUGH'S TRIAL

Proceedings Commenced In Court, at Cleveland.

A DETECTIVE WAS EXAMINED.

He Was Employed by the Judge to See the Woman In the Manning Case. Burke Got $10,000 and Kept $3,300. Witness Was Paid Nothing.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—The trial of Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh on the charges of misconduct in office and unprofessional conduct which were preferred against him by the bar association was commenced in the circuit court with the reading of the formal charges and the specifications accompanying them.

In substantiation of the charge that Dellenbaugh had acted as the attorney of Mrs. Edith Manning in her suit for alienation of affections while he was on the bench Detective D. E Christian was examined. He testified that Dellenbaugh had called him into the court-room and had employed him to get evidence against Manning and the woman in the case.

Christian said that after he had made his report Dellenbaugh called upon Vernon H. Burke to go to the woman and demand $10,000 from her for Mrs. Manning. The money was secured and Burke, so the witness declared, kept $3,300 and he got nothing for his services.

C. W. Collister, a lawyer, testified that Dellenbaugh had admitted in his presence that he had received $1,000 as his fees in the Manning case.

STANDARD COMPANIES REPLIED.

They Alleged the Ohio Anti-Trust Law Was Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—Answers were were filed in supreme court by the Ohio Oil company, Buckeye Pipe Line company and the Solar Refining company in the ouster suits filed by the attorney general. It was averred that the Valentine law was unconstitutional, and that the acts complained of were committed more than five years prior to commencement of the action.

Ninth Ohio Members.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—The local members of the Ninth Ohio volunteers (colored) arrived home from Summerville, S. C., where they were mustered out of service. The four companies of the Ninth, from Columbus, Cleveland, Springfield and Xenia respectively, all reached home.

FACED BY EVILS.

Senator Gray Said We Had to Choose One—He Defended the Treaty of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the senate in speeches on the peace treaty. Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it.

Senator Gray admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he had freely and frankly advised the president and his fellow commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape its destiny. He had used his best endeavors to bring them to accept his views, but had utterly failed.

He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fail, and the war continue. In the meantime he had been largely won over by the argument of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation, and he had at last concluded to sign the convention.

He was here now to defend the treaty Many complications had beset the commissioners in their work, and while he would not retract what he had heretofore said as to the undesirability of acquiring distant territory as a matter of principle, still there were times when a nation, as an individual, might have to choose between evils. There was danger of many complications of an international character in case the United States should have elected to pursue a different policy.

He admitted that the ultimate conclusion to take the entire Philippine group was that of the commissioners rather than of the president.

Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the eastern islands, but said that the duration of our exercise of sovereignty there should be settled in the future and not at present.

Father Dorney's Jubilee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—St. Gabriel's Catholic church was filled to overflowing, the occasion being jubilee mass for the celebrated pastor of the congregation, Father Maurice J. Dorney. The ceremony, in which nearly 300 visiting clergymen participated, was imposing. Archbishop Feehan and Bishop Spalding were among those present. A banquet later concluded the jubilee, which had been in progress several days and which marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Father Dorney to the priesthood.

Vessels to Manila Delayed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—It was said at the navyyard that the former hospital ship Solace, with supplies for the United States garrison at Manila, would not sail until tonight and possibly not before tomorrow. The troop ship Sherman, which was expected to leave for Manila this morning, will be delayed.

President's Nephew to Marry.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The engagement was announced here of Miss Viola Deetrick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Deetrick of this city and Mr. William McKinley Duncan of Cleveland, a nephew of the president. The wedding is scheduled to occur in the spring.

FRUITLESS BALLOT.

Another Vote Taken For Senator, at Harrisburg—Quay Was 13 Short of Election.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—Another fruitless ballot was taken for United States senator by the joint assembly of the senate and house. Senator Quay was again 13 votes short of the number necessary to elect. The Democrats voted solidly for George A. Jenks and the anti-Quay Republicans divided their votes between a few "favorite sons."

There are no signs of a break in the deadlock, although Mr. Quay's managers predict his election today.

The ballot resulted:

M. S. Quay, Rep., 104. George A. Jenks, Dem. 81; John Dalzell, Rep., 14. Charles W. Stone, Rep., 7. John Stewart, Rep., 6. George F. Huff, Rep., 6; E. A. Irwin, Rep., 4. Charles Thaw, Rep., 1. Rice, Rep., 2. G. A. Grow, Rep., 1. Alvin Markle, Rep. 2. A. B. Widener, Rep., 2. C. E. Smith, 1. Frank M. Ritter, 2.

Total vote cast, 236. Paired, 14. Necessary to choice, 117. Absent without pairs, 4. No election.

There was nearly a full attendance, the first time since last Thursday. Four members were absent without pairs and 14 others with pairs. One of the absentees is a Democrat, two are Quay Republicans and one an anti-Quay Republican.

Senator Quay has gained a vote by the inability of Senator Higgins of Schuylkill to qualify on account of sickness and the death of Representative Manning of Cumberland, Democrat. Senator Grady of Philadelphia and Representative Sheridan of Cambria, both of whom are ill, are paired for the remainder of the week.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker returned to Harrisburg. Asked if he had anything to say regarding the senatorial contest as it existed at present, he said in part:

"Returning here I attended the meeting of the 32 thorough proof Republicans to find them twice encouraged and strengthened by their home trips and the ovations given them in their respective neighborhoods for staunchly standing by their principles."

T. L. Eyere of West Chester, vice chairman of the state Republican committee, returned to Harrisburg from his home to assist at the Quay headquarters

Mr. Eyere said there is no question that the sentiment in favor of Senator Quay is growing in Chester county. "What is true of the sentiment in Chester county," he added, "I believe is equally true of the sentiment in every county of Pennsylvania. I have absolutely no doubt of the triumphant re-election of Senator Quay in the very near future."

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—There was a flurry when the senate went into executive session to confirm the governor's nomination of President Reed of Dickinson college, to be state librarian. Senator Washburn of Crawford stated that he had learned that Dr. Reed intended to play the role of double officeholder and continue at the head of his college while acting as state librarian. Senators Merrick and McCarrell sprang to their feet to object, contending that Mr. Washburn was out of order. The latter then desired to learn from Dr. Reed's friends in the senate if he intended to live in Harrisburg and devote his entire time to the state library, as the salary of $3000 would warrant.

None of the senators could answer this conundrum. Senator Miller of Cumberland said his residence in Harrisburg was not necessary Senator McCarrell showered Dr. Reed with a lot of fulsome praise and Senator Washburn returning to the attack declared he was opposed to men being appointed to positions under the state as they are in the capitol and farming them out. He failed to make an impression, however, and the senate confirmed Dr. Reed without a dissenting vote.

Rev. George Edward Reed, LL. D., was born in Maine in 1846. In 1869 he received the degree of A. B. from Wesleyan university and that of A. M. three years later. In 1869-70 he was a student in the Boston Theological seminary and afterward served these congregations: Willimantic, Conn., 1871-72; St. Paul's Fall River, 1872-75; Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, 1875-78; Stamford, Conn., 1878-81; Nostran Avenue, Brooklyn, 1881-84; Hanson Place church, 1884-87; Trinity, New Haven, 1887-89. In 1889 he was elected president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, and he has filled that position with marked benefit to the institution for the past nine years. In 1859 he was given the degree of LL. D. by Lafayette college Dr. Reed has written many articles on religious and social questions for the leading papers and magazines. He made a tour of Europe in 1878 and of the west in 1886. Since then he has traveled extensively through the United States as a lecturer and preached.

NOTHING LESS THAN LUZON.

The President So Ordered, Instead of Only That Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It appeared that there was an erroneous impression respecting the nature of the president's instructions to the American peace commissioners in Paris touching the limitations of the claims to be put forward so far as the Philippines were concerned to the island of Luzon. As a matter of fact, so far from making that island the maximum claim of the Americans, the president's instruction actually placed that island as the minimum claim to be set out.

The language was "nothing less than the island of Luzon," instead of "nothing more than island of Luzon." It can be stated also that the correspondence submitted to the senate included all of the instructions to the American commissioners. The only omissions from the mass, it is stated, were letters touching matters in no way related to the Spanish negotiations.

Eagan Courtmartial Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The record of the courtmartial in the case of General Eagan may not reach the president before the end of this week. Mr. Worthington, counsel for General Eagan, asked permission of the judge advocate general to file a supplementary brief or special plea. This was granted.

NINETEEN DEATHS.

One of Those Who Died In the Philippines Was of Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The war department received a cablegram from General Otis at Manila, in which he reports the following deaths since his last report:

Jan. 8. Edward A. Rothmeyer, private, Company A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

Jan. 9, Powhattan T. Hackett, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Eugene Merwin, corporal, M, First California, cirrhosis of liver; Lewis R. Badger, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

Jan. 11, A. Brent McClain, private, G, First Tennessee, smallpox; William H. Bell, private, C, First Colorado, smallpox. Elevi P. Blair, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

Jan. 14, Benjamin W. Squires, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

Jan. 15, Joan D. Young, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Evans Brain, private, C, Tenth Pennsylvania, smallpox.

Jan. 16, Norman E. Hand, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Allen E. Carlyle, private, I, First Washington, typhoid fever; Wistar Hawthorne, private, C, Second Oregon, diphtheria.

Jan. 19, Harry C. Falkenburg, principal musician, First Colorado, smallpox David L. Campbell, private, E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

Jan. 20, Arthur W. Tilden, private, K, Fourteenth infantry, smallpox.

Jan. 26, John A. Moyers, private H, First Tennessee, smallpox; Karl A. Jeans, private, L, First Washington, typhoid fever.

Jan. 27. Otto J. Berg, private, F, First South Dakota, diphtheria.

PORTER LEFT HAVANA.

Started to See Gomez About the Cuban Army and to Invite Him to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Robert P. Porter, the representative of President McKinley, and Senor Gonzales Quesada, the Cuban commissioner, who recently left Washington on a special mission to Cuba, started for Caibarien, province of Santa Clara, in order to see General Maximo Gomez.

Mr. Porter's mission to General Gomez is of a two-fold character, to discuss with him fully the position of the Cuban army and to invite him to Havana.

The Washington administration desires an immediate and friendly settlement of the Cuban army question. As the military chiefs decisively refuse to accept $3,000,000 in complete satisfaction of the claims of the soldiery, Washington has determined, it is understood, to offer a much larger sum, even as high a sum as $15,000,000 if less will not be accepted. Whatever is agreed upon is to be a charge upon the revenues of the island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It was learned at the war department that Mr. Robert P. Porter's mission to Cuba is entirely of a financial and statistical character, and that he is not empowered to make any payment to the Cuban troops. It is admitted that he may find it within the lines of his duty to gather all the data he can respecting the strength and condition of the Cuban troops.

The best information obtainable so far at the department was that the Cuban troops who might properly apply for money in case it should be decided to pay them off numbered 30,000. It was probable it was by basing a calculation of $100 per man upon this number that people in Havana obtained the idea that Mr. Porter was to disburse $3,000,000 for this purpose.

It was well understood that the sum demanded by the Cuban troops on account of this back pay was fully ten times this sum. It probably will be represented to them that as any payment whatever on this account must be charged up against the island of Cuba the United States was in duty bound to avoid burdening it at the very outset of its independent existence with a load beyond its ability to bear in the shape of obligations. The Cuban soldiers will be asked to take this sum as a payment on account, leaving the future government of Cuba to add to the remuneration later on if it should see fit. The condition precedent to this first payment will be a solemn promise to disband at once.

PRAISED AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

German Naval Officer Also Complimented the United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—During the recent war the German protected cruiser Geier, Commander Jacobson, was permitted to pass in and out of the blockaded ports. The commander of the Geier has recently embodied his observations in a series of "sketches."

Commander Jacobsen made some interesting comments upon the American volunteer army and attributes a large part of its physical excellence to the prevalence of athletic sports in American schools and colleges. He spoke in decided praise of the American navy, especially its personnel, and commented upon the facility with which the American merchant marine was converted into a formidable fleet of auxiliary cruisers. He said this was well worthy of European consideration.

Brought Back Dead Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The United States transport Berlin, Captain Widson, arrived from San Juan, Ponce and Santiago. She brought 88 discharged soldiers and teamsters. After leaving Santiago Lindsay Doherty, first assistant engineer of the transport, died of acute mania. The Berlin brought the bodies of the following soldiers who died at Santiago: Sergeant Ruben H. Michael, Privates George E. Harper and F. W. Fullerman, Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers; Private Austin C. Sharon, First volunteer engineers, and Private Vincent T. Cox, First Kentucky volunteers.

The Philadelphia Sailed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 1.—The Philadelphia sailed for Samoa.

NOW HAS MORE PROOF.

Miles Secured Additional Beef Testimony.

SURE CHEMICALS WERE USED.

Declared He Had Overwhelming Evidence From Officers, Soldiers and Civilians—The Canned Beef He Said Was Nauseating—Col. Pope's Offer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Gen. Nelson A. Miles gave out a statement, after having asked that it be withheld for publication for several days, in which he reiterated the charges which he had previously made in regard to the use of chemicals in preserving the beef furnished the army during the war with Spain. The statement was in part as follows:

"From the 20th of last September I issued an order to regimental commanders to report to me concerning the beef which had been issued to their men while I was at the time I went before the war board investigating committee. I had only received reports from 14 of the commanders. Now I have 30 reports. They all tell the same story. The evidence proves the truth of the statement which I made. In addition to the reports of the regimental commanders I have a great mass of evidence consisting of communications, affidavits, etc., from officers, soldiers and civilians.

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process.

"You have seen the advertisements, 'beef extract; one pound contains the substance of from four to five pounds of prime beef.' Well, this is the beef after the extract has been taken from it. They put this beef pump up in cans and labeled it canned roast beef.' The soldiers report that the canned beef was nauseating. If swallowed it could not be kept on the stomach."

It was pointed out to General Miles that he had been quoted as having said that if the men who supplied the beef would deposit $1,000 in such a way that it could be made to pay the cost of the proceedings he would furnish absolute proof of his assertion. He was asked what tribunal he had in mind, or to whom he would furnish this proof, and, in reply, said:

"I made that statement in response to the offer of the beef men to pay $1,000 for evidence of the truth of my allegations against their product. I looked on their offer as a bluff and took that way of answering it. I have not that in mind. I have the greatest abundance of evidence to support the charges I made, and do not think that any part of the $1,000 need be spent in more investigation."

General Miles received a telegram from Colonel A. A. Pope of Boston asking General Miles to draw on him for $1,000 to prove that chemicals were used to embalm beef furnished the United States soldiers in the war with Spain. "I have told Colonel Pope," was General Miles' reply, "that I appreciated his patriotism and had great respect for the public spirit which he displayed, but that I did not think it necessary to spend any such sum to prove such a patent fact that the beef was embalmed. The evidence of nearly 100 officers proves it. The reports made to me establish it beyond a doubt.

"My report was based solely upon personal observations and the statements to me by officers in whom I have every confidence. I think the evidence and testimony I produced is sufficient to establish the truth of everything I said regarding the beef."

General Miles refused to express himself regarding the courtmartialing of Brigadier General Eagan.

"It is reported from Washington," the reporter suggested, "that the war investigating commission has reached a decision, in which it practically exonerates all army officers except yourself and General Breckinridge."

"Well," replied General Miles, "there are many rumors afloat and there is no need for me to add to them. All I have to say is that the report will speak for itself when it is made public."

BERRY'S ARGUMENT.

Practically Said Condition of the Filipinos Was Like That of the Southerners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate had under discussion the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine islands, for a time. Mr. Berry (Ark.) in a speech upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, discussed the policy of expansion without a reference to the constitutional point involved in the Vest resolution. He spoke from notes, stating his objections to the pending treaty of peace. He declared that he would never vote to place upon any people a policy against which Lee fought and against which Jackson gave up his life.

An attempt by Mr. Bacon (Ga.) to secure a vote upon his resolution which, in brief, declares that the United States government will not make war upon a people seeking for their freedom, precipitated a lively debate, which was participated in by Mr. Platt (Conn.) and Mr. Teller (Colo.). Mr. Bacon declared he would not vote for the treaty unless some such declaration were adopted by congress. To this Mr. Platt took exception and delivered a speech, in which he carefully analyzed the situation which confronts this country in the Philippines. No action on the resolutions was taken.

Quarles Elected Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—In the joint assembly Joseph V. Quarles, Republican, of Milwaukee, was formally elected United States senator to succeed John L. Mitchell, whose term expires on March 4.

FIVE FROZEN TO DEATH.

Four Perished at St. Louis and One In Texas—Blizzards In the South and West.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Four deaths from freezing occurred in this city and one death in east St. Louis. The fatalities are: George A. Clark, aged 45, a candymaker; Charles Barker, aged 50, laborer; Mrs. Mary Ryan, Adolph Benson, aged 60, cook at Hotel. Mrs. M. Jenkins, East St. Louis, not identified.

Mrs. Ryan slipped on the ice in her dooryard and was stunned by the fall and hour later she was found almost dead from exposure and died soon after. Benson was in the employ of the Wilson Packing company and while going to his place of employment

The day was clear but the cold was of the biting penetrating variety. At midnight last night the thermometer registered one degree above zero.

Many other persons suffered severely. Blizzard conditions prevailed in Western Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, with the mercury near the zero mark.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—Telegraphic advices were received at the headquarters of the Colorado roads that a Breckinridge storm was blowing and blowing with no indications of cessation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The cold wave continued in this section, the mercury reached 12 below. The line of zero temperature passed as far south as Oklahoma. Bismarck reported 26 below zero; Duluth, 24 below, and Green Bay, Wis., 26 below.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 1.—The worst blizzard experienced in years swept over the northern and western portions of Texas. Walter Mitchell, a wealthy cattleman of Clay county, was found frozen to death.

Analysis of Poison Bottle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Prof. R. A. Witthaus, to whom was entrusted for analysis the contents of the bottle from which was taken the drug that caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams a month ago, and vital organs of the victim, made his report to the coroner. The examination of the powder in the bottle, he says, showed the presence of the following substances: Potassium, sodium, mercury, carbonic acid, cyanogine bromine, a trace of chlorine, tartaric acid and acetanilid.

Canadian Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Canadian joint high commission was busied with the consideration of the Alaskan boundary matter. The sub-committee having this in charge held a long forenoon meeting after the joint session of the commission, the American members neglecting the calls for their presence at the capitol to continue their work with the commission.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Charles Albert Berry, D. D., chairman in 1897 of the Congregational union of England and Wales and first president of the national council of the Evangelical Free churches, fell dead while conducting the funeral services of a nonconformist minister, Dr. Fotherick, in the Wesleyan chapel at Bilston, Staffordshire.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which proves conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of this dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

There is a Class of People

who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-o, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-o.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash av., corner Jackson st., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Like Nothing Else.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives a good appetite and tones up the system as nothing else will. My husband has been greatly benefited by its use. He suffered for years from stomach trouble and catarrh, but Hood's relieved him." Mrs Sallie V. Clarke, Raccoon Island, O.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE ARMY SCANDAL THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

The Charges Against General Eagan—The Philippine Commissioners to Go Soon—Opinion of a Missionary Who Has Been There.

General Eagan submitted to the War Commission a revised statement, eliminating all the objectionable language of his original statement. The letter of transmittal conveyed an abject apology, with "extenuating circumstances" as the plea for the terms employed in answering General Miles' charges.

Gen. Eagan's Letter.

In his letter General Eagan says:

"I desire to state that there was never a thought or intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your commission, but an explanation and extenuation of the language used by me heretofore I beg to invite the attention of the commission to the fact that I have been accused practically of feeding the soldiers with poisoned beef,

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis.

which made them sick—"embalmed beef," so called, that I have furnished meat to the army under the "pretence of experiment," which charge in effect is corruption and worse, because it jeopardizes the lives of soldiers sent to the front in tropical climates, and who were dependent on such food as was sent them; that these statements have gone to the whole country uncontradicted, that they have been published, and I have been pilloried in the press of the country as a man who had fed the army on poisoned meat, and corruptly so; that for about three weeks' time I have kept silent for the reason that I was debarred, after talking with the honorable Secretary of War, from preparing charges because of the immunity granted by the President to witnesses before your commission, notwithstanding the gravity of the accusations; that it is unreasonable to believe that such monstrous charges could have any other effect than to work upon an honorable man in such a way as to goad him to a species of desperation, and that it was but natural, when the proper opportunity was given him to meet and refute the charges, that he should characterize them in harsh language and in terms that are deemed improper, no matter what the provocation

"I therefore withdraw the language and matter so objectionable, and resubmit to you now my sworn statement, with the abiding faith that your commission, having all the facts before you, will decide the points at issue justly."

The commission decided for the present to make public General Eagan's letter only, and not the accompanying statement.

Trying to Oust Miles.

Determined efforts are being made, to secure General Miles' relief as commanding general of the army, and, failing in this, to bring about his transfer from Washington. Behind these efforts is the influence of several members of Congress, who called upon the President and urged the removal of General Miles, and that of the beef packers whose vast interests are affected by the charges General Miles has preferred.

As so far determined, the charges upon which General Eagan will be tried are "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Charges Against Eagan.

General Egan stated that he had not been informed that he was to be court martialled, but the will of the President was law to the army. He would like to bring in the beef charges made by General Miles, in order to prove they were without foundation, and, having proved General Miles guilty of falsehood, he could plead he was justified in calling him a liar. It may be that his counsel will try to carry out this programme. The court will, of course, determine whether such evidence is allowable. General Eagan will admit that he made the statements attributed to him, and plead in extenuation his condition as a result of the comments of the press and people upon General Miles' charges. By throwing himself upon the mercy of the Court he may secure a recommendation for clemency, which will give the President an opportunity to commute the sentence. In any event General Eagan will undoubtedly close his term as Commissary General of Subsistence when he is relieved and placed under military arrest preparatory to his trial.

The Commission.

President McKinley's Philippine Commissioners will go to the islands not only for the purpose of making a study of conditions and recommending a policy for the United States, but they will also be instructed to advise the President and the military authorities as to immediate problems. The President wants the commission to start as soon as possible, but Mr. Denby is a member of the War Commission and as this commission will not complete its labors for some time it will be early in February before the members can be on their way to Manila. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, is to be a member of the commission, instead of Brigadier General Whittier. The other members of the commission are: Professor Schurman, president of Cornell University, who will probably be president of the commission; Rear Admiral Dewey, Major General Otis and Colonel Charles Denby, former Minister to China.

Philippine Commissioners.

Professor Worcester's selection is regarded as an excellent one, as he was in the Philippines for some years on a scientific expedition and went all over the islands. He is a keen observer, and a book and several magazine articles that he has recently written are regarded as throwing much light on questions affecting the islands. When Professor Worcester was in the Philippines he made a careful study of the government problems and of Spanish methods.

That the Filipinos are not now capable of self-government is the forcibly expressed opinion of the Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., in a report the American Bible society has just received from him. He was sent to Manila by the society to report on the possibilities of the society's work there, and has visited Malolos, where he met Aguinaldo. In his report he says:

"While there are doubtless many able men among the Filipinos, I am convinced that they do not have the qualifications which are essential in the founders of a Republic. This is not surprising to one who knows the history of the Philippines and is familiar with the effects of Spanish misrule for more than three centuries. The natives were little better than savages when the Spaniards came to the islands, and, while contact with Europeans has of necessity introduced a higher culture, I believe that if Western influence were to be entirely withdrawn civilization would spontaneously die out in the Philippines.

Mr. Dingley's Funeral.

Not since William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, was given a state funeral in the House during the Fifty-first Congress has such an honor been accorded a member of the House. For an hour before the services thousands of people filed past the casket and gazed upon the features of the dead. The decorations of the hall were simple. Palm leaves tied with streamers of purple adorned the walls. Date palms about the rostrum almost blotted out the silk flag behind the Speaker's chair. The special floral offerings included a large wreath of white roses from the Sons and Daughters of Maine, a beautiful emblem from the Ways and Means Committee and a mass of American beauty roses from the Canadian High Joint Commission. The only flowers on the casket were a cluster of orchids, the gift of Mrs. James G. Blaine. At the head of the casket was a magnificent wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley, tied with purple ribbons, which had been sent by the President. The dead Congressman's desk was draped in black and was covered with roses and lilies.

Garcia Was Pessimistic.

According to Brigadier General Jose Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban Commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, $40,000,000 being advanced by the United States, with the custom houses of Cuba as security for its repayment. Brigadier General Gomez, who arrived in New York from Washington, is grateful for the way the commission has been received. The negotiations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month, when the commission will return to Cuba. General Gomez said:

"Our hopes have all been realized. At first, however, things looked very dark for us. Poor General Garcia was the most pessimistic member of the commission. He had little hope for the success of our plans when he left for Washington. The rest of the commission argued, however, that as the Americans had taken charge of Cuba and thus prevented us from raising money, we had a right to request a loan with which to pay off our men. General Garcia asked for only $100 for each man. The other Commissioners protested because of the small amount. Then came the General's death, and for the time being negotiations were suspended. At our next meeting it was agreed that an official list of the men in the Cuban army would be required before any agreement could be reached. Accordingly I left for Cuba, whence I returned on January 6 with the required document. There are 47,000 men to be paid in the Cuban army. The amount we have requested is $40,000,000, to be turned over to us either in one or three payments.

Admiral Dewey

IN MAKING AN OATH.

CURIOUS MODES OF ADMINISTERING THEM.

In some Countries it is Solemn and in Others Laughable—The Most Terrible of European Oaths is That Administered in Norwegian Courts of Law.

There is more than a touch of the grotesque, as well as of the solemn, in the modes of administering oaths in certain countries, says Tit-Bits. When a Chinaman swears to tell the truth he kneels down and a china saucer is given to him. This he proceeds to break in pieces, and the following oath is then administered: "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer."

Other symbolic variations of the Chinese oath are the extinguishing of a candle or cutting off a cock's head, the light of the candle representing the witness' soul and the fate of the cock symbolizing the fate of a perjurer.

In certain parts of India tigers' and lizards' skins take the place of the Bible of Christian countries, and the penalty of breaking the oath is that in one case the witness will become the prey of a tiger, and in the other that his body will be covered with scales like a lizard.

One of the most terrible of European oaths is that administered in Norwegian courts of law. The prelude to the oath proper is a long homily on the sanctity of the oath and the terrible consequences of not keeping it. Part of this lengthy sermon takes this form:

"If you swear a false oath the goodness and mercy of God will not avail you, but you will be punished eternally in hell as a perverse and hardened sinner. If you swear falsely, all your possessions will be cursed; your land and meadows, so that they will yield you no fruit; your cattle and sheep will be barren, and all that you enjoy in this world will become a curse to you."

When the witness is duly crushed by the sense of his fearful responsibility the oath is administered, while he holds aloft his thumb and fore and middle fingers, as an emblem of the Trinity.

It is a little curious that the expression, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in very slightly varied forms, runs through almost all the oaths administered in European courts.

In an Italian court the witness, with his right hand resting on an open Bible, declares, "I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The Mohammedan takes the oath with his forehead reverently resting on the open Koran. He takes his "bible" in his hands, and stooping low, as if in the presence of a higher power, slowly bows his head until it touches the book, which to him is inspired. In the reverence of his acts and the unswerving loyalty to an oath many Europeans have much to learn from a follower of Mohammed.

In certain parts of Spain the witness, when taking an oath, crosses the thumb of one hand over the forefinger of the other, and kissing this symbolic, if primitive, cross, says, "By this cross I swear to tell the truth."

In the more usual form of administering the oath in Spain, the witness kneels solemnly before the Bible and places his right hand reverently upon it. The Judge then asks him, "Will you swear, in the name of God and His Holy Book, to speak the truth in answer to all questions that may be asked you?" The witness answers, "I swear." The Judge then concludes, "If you do this God will reward you; but if you fail He will require an account of you."

An Austrian takes his oath in front of a crucifix, flanked by lighted candles. With upraised right hand he says, "I swear by the all powerful and all wise God that I will speak the whole and clean truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to any questions that may be asked in this court."

Tender-hearted Fox Terrier.

It was a very fine baby, and it was a very fine little fox terrier. The dog loved the baby, but the baby did not love his daily bath, and this was a great trial to the dog, for the wails of his little friend at bath time pierced to the very marrow of his doggish soul. He was always utterly miserable until the bath and the wails were brought to a contemporaneous end. But it was always repeated day after day, and doggie finally set his mind to work devising a scheme by which to mitigate the evil.

Baby's mamma, of course, was not aware of this mental process, though she appreciated doggie's daily anguish of spirit, so it was with some surprise that one day, when the wails were more piercing and long drawn than usual, she saw him come marching into the room with baby's rattle in his mouth. Coming up to the baby, he stood in front of him, and, by means of various head movements, rattled vigorously. Baby actually stopped crying a minute to see what this unusual proceeding meant but it was not of sufficient interest to take his attention long from his serious troubles, and he opened his mouth again and howled lustily, while doggie, with a disgusted air, dropped the rattle and departed to the other end of the house, where he could not be annoyed by the cries he could not restrain.

The mamma says this is a true story and, as the administrator of the baby's bath, she knows, but persons who are suspicious of observations made by mothers of much-loved babies remarked dryly that that was a mighty clever dog.—Boston Journal.

THE MAZARIN BIBLE.

A Perfect Volume Is a Precious Product of the Press.

Bibliopolists who measure the value of books mainly by the prices they fetch will hear with concern of the fallen fortunes of the Syston Park copy of the Mazarin Bible. One of these much-prized editions was purchased recently at the auction of the Mackellar library for the sum of £2,950. This amount, although to the uninitiated may not appear startlingly inadequate, is open to the fatal reproach that it is nearly £1,000 below the cost at which the book was acquired by its last possessor.

There is, happily, a reassuring explanation. Since the volume changed hands certain imperfections have been discovered, the existence of which was not previously suspected. Thus the decline in individual worth implies no loss of prestige in the class to which it belongs that a perfect Mazarin Bible is the most precious product of the press. It owes its place of eminence to the circumstance that it is one of the very oldest members of the family. At any rate, it is the first Bible that was printed with movable metal type, and only twenty-five copies on paper are believed to survive. Of all the forms of competition, few are more innocent than the rivalry for the possession of these rare and fascinating relics of the days when the art which was to revolutionize civilization was still in its infancy. The stern economist will refuse to frown at expenditure which involves no appreciable diversion of labor from strictly utilitarian channels. By the mere transfer of a check in four figures the treasure which gladdened the life of one collector becomes subservient to the delight of another.

Nor is the pleasure less keen because it is associated with a certain degree of solicitude. When the detection of some slight flaws which baffled scrutiny, and therefore cannot be regarded as, in the esthetic sense, glaring, sends down the quotation by a round thousand, we can imagine what apprehensions must haunt the library of the ambitious connoisseur. Yet to note the drawback is to hint at no small part of the attraction. To be quite frank, the book fancier, like the picture-buyer, is only an elegant variety of the speculator. When he makes a daring bid he probably his in his thoughts the day—which he hopes to be distant—when the prize will be again placed before a judicious assembly of cognoscenti, and when some splendid advance will do credit to the penetration or signalize the rare felicity of the last owner. To those who combine a taste for sport with a love of folios, the moral or the recent sale will, no doubt, be to cultivate a microscopic vision for latent faults—London Standard.

How Champagne is Made.

The grapes which grow in Marne, France, are said to make the best wine in the world. Near and in Rheims, the chief city of the wine-making district, are located the great wine houses, the names of which are familiar to all. One of these firms has wine cellers nine miles long, and the liquid in the tuns, casks and bottles would really float a fair-sized ship. There are 12,000,000 bottles of champagne stored in these cellars.

Champagne with the proper brilliancy takes three years to make. When the grapes are gathered they are taken to the presses, squeezed of their juices, which runs into vats and settles, and then the juice is placed in large casks to undergo fermentation, which takes three months.

Great vats holding 12,000 gallons are the repositories of the wine when it has fermented. As some years the yield is of a better quality than others, the products of different years are mixed in these vats to even the quality. Then the wine is bottled and stored to ferment a second time. Sometimes the gases generated are so powerful that the bottles break, about 10 per cent loss being the average. The cellars on these occasions are flooded. These bottles are specially made and very heavy, yet so great is the pressure they undergo while the wine is fermenting that they are never used the second time.

When the bottles of new wine are first placed in the cellar they are stood tipped slandingly, so the sediment can settle. This must be expelled to leave the wine clear and sparkling, and to do this the bottles are turned every day, the bottoms gradually elevated till at length the bottle is standing on its head. Then the man turning them gives them a sudden twist, dislodging the sediment which has lodged in the necks. The cork is loosened and skillfully the sediment is blown out. The sirup and flavoring mixture is put in, a new cork is wired into place, a label stuck on and in a few months, during which time the wine "rests," it is ready for market.

What One's Body Contains.

A bowlful of sugar.

Enough salt to provide a dinner party.

There is enough fat to make from four to eight pounds of candles.

Enough gas to fill a gasmeter of 3,649 feet.

Enough hydrogen to fill a balloon that would lift himself.

Enough iron to make five carpet tacks.

Enough carbon to make 9,360 lead pencils.

A Novel Advertisement.

Wanted, a young man to assist baker; must be welll bred, can loaf two days a week, and get his dough on Saturday, or every night if he kneads it.

Charlie (age six, on hearing a song by celebrated bass)—Father, did he make all that noise on purpose?—(Tit-Bits.)

THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The Christian Endeavor Society at its Close.

THE SUNDAY EVENING MEETING.

Brief Addresses on "God's Army" Delivered, and a Well Prepared Paper on "The History of the Christian Endeavor Movement" Read by Miss Jennie Haring.

Sunday was the eighteenth anniversary of the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society, and was fittingly observed in every part of the United States. In Massillon, the five societies connected with the Presbyterian, Christian, St. John's, First Reformed and United Brethren churches met together in the Presbyterian chapel at 5:30 o'clock, and brief and impromptu addresses on "God's Army" were delivered by the Rev. O. P. Faust, Charles Corey, F. A. Hanna, Lee Graybill, William Howarth and M. C. Roller.

Miss Jennie Haring read a paper on "The History of the Christian Endeavor Movement." Miss Haring said that the first step toward the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society was taken by the Rev. Dr. Francis E Clark, pastor of the Williston church, Portland, Me. Others immediately became interested in the movement, which in a very short time assumed extraordinary proportions. At present the organization has 53,000 branch societies, with a membership of about 3,500,000.

The first Christian Endeavor Society was organized in Massillon ten years ago. The city union was formed five years ago. The purpose of the union is the promotion of interdenominational fellowship.

MR. BALTZLY'S THESIS.

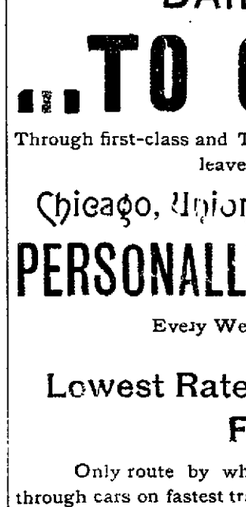
A College Man's Reference to Massillon Water.

The thesis which brought Edwin B. Baltzly, who recently graduated from Case school, of Cleveland, his degree of bachelor of science, appears in the current issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. Its subject is "Sodium Aluminate as a Means for the Removal of Lime and Suspended Matter from Water for Use in Boilers," and the paper is the history of an important discovery made by Mr. Baltzly while yet a student. Mr. Baltzly makes special reference to Massillon water, giving the following as a chemical analysis made by him: Calcium sulphate, 99.12; calcium carbonate, 113.2; magnesium carbonate, 131.1. Mr. Baltzly is now at Copper Cliffs, Canada, being one of the chemists with the Canadian Copper Mining Company.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. Madge Babcock, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:



"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep.

Spain's Sunken Ships Floated.

Perhaps the greatest mechanical feat of the century has been the raising of some of the Spanish warships which were apparently shot to pieces at Santiago. It seemed utterly impossible to float them because of the terrible damage inflicted by our guns, but the task has been accomplished. Diseases of the blood, stomach and liver frequently wreck the health so that there appears to be no chance of recovery. But when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken, the disordered system is speedily restored to its old time vigor and tone. The Bitters will regulate the liver, bowels and digestive functions and purify the blood. You can buy this remedy in any drug store, and under no circumstances should you accept anything said to be "just as good."

A Lamplight Companion.

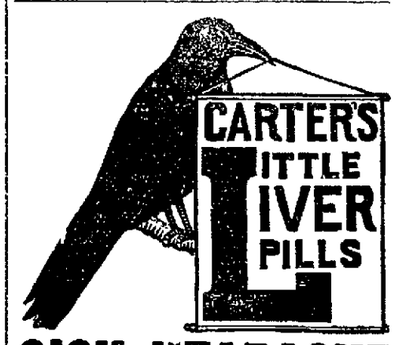
Between now and spring time there will be many opportunities of an evening to read up on the different portions of the Great Northwest.

To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has printed for free distribution to Eastern farmers a number of illustrated instructive pamphlets regarding the various States traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please say if your preference is for information about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Michigan or North Dakota.

No charge for pamphlets or for replying to all inquiries about any section of the Great West.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, $1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.



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the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

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BATTLING WITH SNOW.

How Railroads Fight the White Monsters of Medicine Hat.

ROTARY SNOWPLOW AND ITS WORK.

Steam Driven Giants Which Eat Clean Cut Paths Through the Deepest Drifts—Electric Plows and Sweepers For the Trolley Tracks.

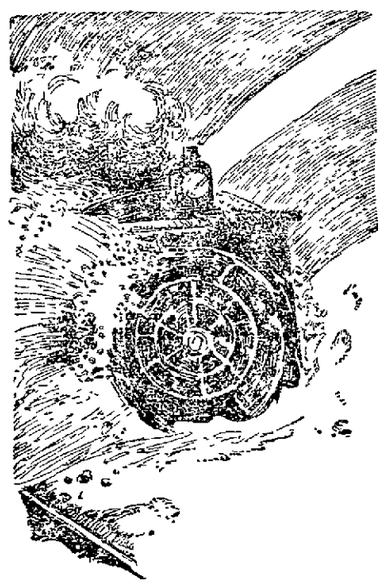
The United States is the battleground of the greatest snow fights that take place anywhere in the world. This season has been a particularly severe one thus far for the eastern roads, but the railroad men of the west and northwest know that the worst of the winter is yet to come.

It is only on such occasions as the great blizzard of 1888 that the lines east of Chicago are seriously blocked with snow, but the transcontinental lines must take up the fight every winter and keep at it until spring. Up in the vicinity of Medicine Hat is bred a brand of blizzards which may be expected to tear across the country about so many times each season. Whole mountain ranges of snow are carried along with these blizzards, and it is spread out thicker where there are railroad tracks than anywhere else. At least that is what the railroad men seem to think.

Fifteen years ago a heavy snowfall often blocked the big roads for weeks at a time, and there have been instances where local branches have been snowed under in November and not dug out until the next May.

But the advent of the rotary snowplow, which was first used during the winter of 1886-7, has changed all this. With the old method of bucking and shoveling it was often impossible to cut through the great drifts which buried the tracks many feet deep and were miles in length. The battle has been simplified. While the blizzard uses the same old methods the railroad men have advanced.

The appearance of the "rotary," as it is familiarly called by railroad men, reminds one of nothing so much as the screw propeller of a steamship. It is a huge rosette of flanges, about 12 feet in diameter, that bores its way into the snow banks, clearing just enough space to enable the waiting train to pass through. As the winter goes on the



ROTARY SNOWPLOW AT WORK.

snow is piled higher and higher on both sides until we have perpendicular embankments, through which the train often passes for miles without a break. As the wheel revolves the snow chips pass back through the intervals between the shovels, fall into a large sized fan elevator and are hurled forth on this side or that side of the line according to the quarter from which the wind is blowing. In a graceful arch of silver dust the snow is flung into the air to a height of 60 or 70 feet, descending like a fountain over the half buried posts of the telegraph

From the smokestack a volcano of fire is rising. There is an uproar like the sound of artillery galloping over a cobble paved street. As a spectacular effect the snowplow is a great success. Some of the bigger plows weigh over 50 tons by themselves and with the machinery that operates them the total weight is over 100 tons.

The cutter, with its own private engine, as it were, is placed on a massive truck, which is inclosed like the cab of a locomotive and linked to a heavy freight engine. Following behind this travels another engine, drawing its load of tools and its complement of workers.

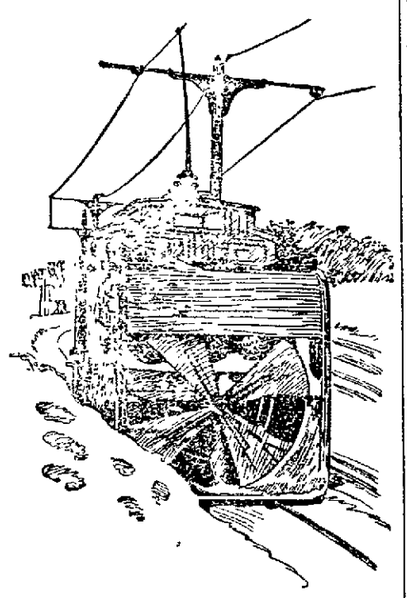
The men who operate a snowplow draw high wages, the expenses in this respect on one job amounting to over $150 a day. A rotary in good hands will clear a snow blockaded track at the rate of from 2 to 12 miles an hour, but the consumption of coal is a ton in 30 minutes.

With a rotary plow the engineers do not run the same risk as they do on the plow of the old fashioned type, with which it was often necessary to charge the snow bank at top speed, not merely cutting through, but burrowing under the snow.

But even the rotary plow is liable to be disabled by encountering the frozen carcass of a horse or a steer in a snow bank, or the debris of fallen telegraph poles, or, among the mountains, the trunks of gigantic trees It is nominally the duty of the section men to look out for this and if possible to warn the engine driver and with pick and shovel to clear the track in the old fashioned way, but it is needless to say that the most vigilant section men cannot always be relied upon in such a matter as this.

When in light snow, the wheel is run at a comparatively low speed, say 100 to 150 revolutions per minute, and the plow travels at a rate of 12 to 20 miles an hour. On approaching a drift the pilot signals the pusher to shut off steam. He then controls the train by the airbrake until by the time he reaches the drift he is moving only three or four miles an hour. When within 50 feet of the drift, he signals the engineer of the rotary to "come ahead." The engineer on receiving this signal increases the speed of the wheel as fast as it is safe to run it light.

On striking the snow he receives a second signal to "come ahead," and then he throws the full power of his engines upon the wheel. The rotary cuts its way slowly but steadily through the drift, delivering the snow in a great



ELECTRIC SNOWPLOW ON TROLLEY LINE

avalanche away off to one side of the track, entirely out of the way, and leaving behind it smooth, glistening walls of white and a track as clear as in June. It is a beautiful sight to see a rotary plow at work in a heavy drift On emerging from the drift the pilot signals the engineer of the rotary to slow down and signals the pusher ahead.

The rotary has been introduced on a large number of the important lines between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Thousands of miles of track have been cleared by it without the loss of a single life, it is claimed, or the wrecking of an engine Compared with the long lists of costly wrecks and numerous fatalities by the old methods of snow bucking this is something remarkable The rotary is also in use on the German and Russian government lines

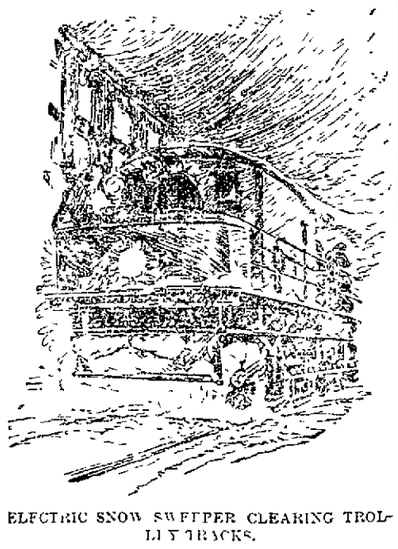
Figures taken from the official records of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad show that one of these plows went through a drift 400 feet long and from 8 to 13 feet deep in two minutes and a drift 1 350 feet long, 6 to 8 feet deep, in 29 minutes The Northwestern system has four rotary plows stationed at as many points most convenient to portions of the system where the greatest trouble with snow is experienced

The rotary snowplow has been adapted to the use of trolley lines also, and in this field it is almost as great a blessing as on the steam railroads The new electric rotary snowplows have been perfected in many respects Not only do they remove snow and cut through drifts of any thickness, but they clear the rails of ice and slush as well, both of which are almost as much of a menace to the trolley lines as heavy snow

The farreaching effects of this invention are not seen at first glance. In a great many towns of the United States trolley lines have never been established because of the difficulty of keeping them clear in the winter time and the danger encountered through the snow and ice on the tracks, which the ordinary plow or track cleaner was totally unable to remove There are great stretches of country where people have no transportation at all because horse car lines simply cannot run and the electric lines have been barred through the causes stated The new plow is the solution of this problem, so the street car men say

For clearing the city street car tracks there is the electric sweeper. This is used for removing light falls of snow As soon as a storm develops and the white flakes begin to fall the big sweeper is sent out and it is kept running as long as practical.

The electric sweeper consists of a series of cylindrical brooms whose bristles are thickly set rattan strips fastened around a drum. This drum is revolved by the same trolley conveyed



ELECTRIC SNOW SWEEPER CLEARING TROLLEY TRACKS.

power which propels the cars. It is one of the picturesque features of a city snowstorm to see one of these big sweepers tearing along the street, gong clanging and snow flying in a dusty cloud from its prow.

Thus and by these means is the annual snow battle waged in city streets, on prairie stretches and in mountain cuts CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Which One Governs?

"Now, then, government by conjunction"—

"You mean government by injunction."

"No, I don't. I was thinking of matrimony."

"Oh!"—Indianapolis Journal.

MISTAKES THAT KILL

A STARTLING STATEMENT WHICH MAKES NEW YORK SHUDDER.

Numerous Deaths Through Errors In the Sale of Drugs—How Overworked Clerks May Mix Up Poisons—Difficulties of Detection.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Recently the startling statement was made by the secretary of the Druggists' League For Shorter Hours that over 100 persons die annually in the city of New York through mistakes made in the sale of drugs. Of course this assertion was made by an interested person and very likely would never have been made at all but for its bearing upon the object aimed at by the league Still, making an allowance for exaggeration in the foregoing statement, there can be little doubt that the numbers who die from this cause throughout the country every year if published would be sufficient to create general alarm.

It should not be overlooked that the great majority of such cases would not be discovered, not even by the attending physician, unless a peculiarly virulent poison or one more than ordinarily speedy in its action had been used The death of the patient, unless the symptoms were peculiar and well marked, would be attributed to natural causes in nine cases out of ten, and the victim consigned to the grave without a suspicion of wrong having been done. Not rarely in cases of intentional poisoning the crime is not disclosed until days, sometimes months, after the death of the person, and then only through some chance circumstance, an incautious remark of the poisoner or the discovery of some powerful motive.

Though the symptoms attending the action of most poisons are well defined and known to physicians, unless some circumstance more than ordinarily suspicious led them to investigate they would never probably discover that poison had been given at all. Furthermore, certain deadly agents are peculiarly difficult of detection in their action, and, other circumstances that

TROUBLES OF A DRUG CLERK.

would awaken suspicion being absent, a thought of crime would never occur to the physician It is quite certain that many such cases unknown to all but the criminal active agents, occur annually throughout the country

The fear of giving out poisonous drugs is a constant menace to an apothecary's peace of mind He knows well how familiarity with vials and drugs is apt to engender carelessness, and that when hurried or preoccupied as even druggists are at times, he feels too much inclined to trust to the location, size and shape of the vial and the appearance of the drug without reading the inscription But, careful as he may be himself, he cannot insure infallibility in the case of his clerks, to whom he must necessarily intrust his business a great part of the time Working 16 hours a day, as many of the drug clerks do in large cities, however experienced and skillful they may be they are liable to make mistakes. A mechanic works about ten hours daily, but a dispenser of drugs, whose slightest mistake might result fatally, is employed so long that it would be almost impossible for him to keep his attention from flagging.

This is a serious consideration and as it is assigned by the secretary of the Druggists' League For Shorter Hours as the primary cause of drug clerks' mistakes the public generally will regard with favor the action of the league in directing the attention of the grand jury of the city to the matter If the statement that 100 persons die annually in New York through the mistakes of drug clerks is based upon actual occurrences, an investigation cannot be conducted too soon The subject is one of vital importance to the public, and persons not at all inclined to be nervous will be disposed to hesitate before swallowing a prescribed potion until the matter is sifted to the bottom. It is sufficiently disagreeable to take drugs under any circumstances, but when the mind entertains the suspicion that death may lurk in the draft or powder the sick will feel inclined to "throw medicine to the dogs" until their fears have been removed by an assurance that matters are not as bad as has been stated so positively by those who ought to know.

The subject has already been discussed in churches and other public places in the city and necessarily has attracted a great deal of attention. The grand jury will probably investigate as requested, but this must be thorough as no perfunctory performance of this will satisfy the public. Whatever may be the outcome of this investigation, should it be held, the working hours of drug clerks ought to be shortened. Whether the long hours drug clerks devote to business are such a menace to life as has been stated or not, as a matter of justice to them as well as of public safety their time of labor should be reduced. NEIL MACDONALD.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

MRS. S. S. MABRY,
360 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Papa. Please come back home. Mamma is not cross any more, and cries because you ain't here. She don't know I am telling you, but please come right back

Your Little Billy.

There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between husband and wife, than good health, even temper and a box or two of Bar-Ben. By strengthening the body, brain and nerves, it imparts a feeling of health, vigor and contentment to both man and woman, squelches those little family jars, and is a positive guarantee against divorce Bar-Ben is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets; 60 doses, 50 cents, 6 boxes $2 50 For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price Drs. Barton and Benson 53 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Bauzay, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street. Rider & Snyder Massilon

If you were up in a balloon, and could see how desirable our lots are; and were some little bird to tell you the low prices and easy terms at which we are selling them, we have no doubt but that you would come down with all possible speed and buy one or more of them, either for a home or for profit

Call at office for terms JAMES R DUNN

IF YOU HAVE NOT

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

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standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness

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PITTSBURG, PA.

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Massillon, O.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	7 00	1 35	6 30	10 50	5 00	10 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 36	7 38	11 55	5 49	11 04
Columbiana "		3 40		1 00		
Leetonia "	9 04	3 57		1 23		
Salem "	9 22	4 01	8 34	1 30	6 17	12 03
Alliance "	9 45	4 20	8 55	1 55	6 35	12 25
	lv 9 45	4 40	8 55	1 55	PM	
Maximo "		4 55		2 03		
Louisville "		5 06		2 13		
Canton "	10 15	5 29	9 27	2 35		
Massillon "	10 25	5 40	9 40	2 45		
Lawrence "		5 52		2 57		
Marlon City "		6 00		3 11		
Orrville "	10 48	6 07	10 05	3 16		
Smithville "		6 23		3 30		
Wooster "	11 06	6 31	10 28	3 39		
Shreve "		6 50		3 54		
Big Prairie "		6 58		4 02		
Lakeville "		7 01		4 05		
Loudonville "		7 16		4 19		
Perrysville "		7 25		4 28		
Lucas "		7 41		4 44		
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	5 00	6	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 58	5 35	6	
	lv 1 05	PM	12 26	4 03	7	
Bucyrus "	1 32		1 57	6 10	9	
Lema "	3 19		3 44	7 05	10	
Van Wert "	4 10		4 36	8 05	11	
Ft. Wayne ar	5 22		5 42		1	
Warsaw lv	6 10		6 18		2	
Plymouth "	7 22		7 28		3	
Valparaiso "	9 00		9 05		5	
Chicago ar	PM		AM	PM	AM	

Eastward	20	8	6	14		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv	7 30	3 00	11 30	2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 10	4 30	1 13	3 58		
Plymouth "	10 33	5 46	2 45	5 39		
Warsaw "	11 18	6 25	3 30	6 37		
Ft. Wayne ar	12 30	7 35	4 50	7 52		
Van Wert lv	1 45	8 45	6 36		32	
Lema "	2 37	9 30	7 35	8 25	AM	
Bucyrus "	4 40	11 19	9 49	10 05	6	
Crestline "	5 10	11 55	10 50	10 40	6	
Mansfield "	5 45	12 20	11 15	11 15	6	
Lucas "	5 59		11 30		6	
Perrysville "	6 13		11 42		6	
Loudonville "	6 24		11 49		6	
Lakeville "	6 36		11 58		6	
Big Prairie "	6 51		12 12		6	
Shreve "	7 05	1 30	12 26	12 07	7	
Smithville "	7 19		12 52		7	
Wooster "	7 30	1 5	12 45	12 28	7	
Louisville "	7 35				7	
Maximo "	7 45		12 57		7	
Canton "	7 56	2	1	12 53	7	
Massillon "	8 15	2	1 30	1 12	7	
Lawrence "	8 20		1 35		8	
Marlon City "	8 40		1 55		8	
Orrville "	8 55	3 10	2 10	1 50	8	
Smithville "	9 03	3 33	2 3	2 11	9	
Shreve "	9 35		2 51	2 33	9	
Louisville "	9 41		2 58		9	
Maximo "	10 46	4 45	4 10	3 2	10	
Pittsb'gh ar	11 59	5 50	5 30	4 55	12	
	PM	AM	PM		PM	AM

Westward	40	42	44	2
	AM	AM	PM	PM
Wheeling lv	5 30	11 00	4 00	
Martins Ferry "	5 40	11 10	4 10	
Steubenville Lv	5 2		3	
Mingo Jct "		10	4	
Brilliant "	5 11	10	4	
Unionsdale "		11	5	
Bowerston "		12	5	
Shortsville "		12	6	
Valley Jct "		12	6	
Zoar "		1	6	
Navarre "		1	7	
Massillon "		1	7	
Orrville "		2	PM	
Creston "		2		
Lucas "		3		
Mansfield "		3		AM
Crestline "		4		7
Galion "		4		7
Marion "		5		7
Bucyrus "		5		7
Morrowville "		5		7
Berlin "		6		7
Galion "		6		7
Iberia "		6		7
Centerburg "		6		8
Mt. Vernon "		7		8
Gambier "		7		8
Millersburg "		7		8
Orrville "		8		9
Akron "		8		9
Cleveland ar		9		10
		PM		AM

Eastward	41	43	45	1
	AM	AM	PM	PM
Cleveland lv	7 00	11 00	4 00	
Akron "	8 42	12 40	5 40	
Orrville "	9 00	12 58	6 00	
Millersburg "	9 38	1 36	6 38	
Gambier "	10 00	1 58	7 00	
Mt. Vernon "	10 15	2 13	7 15	
Centerburg "	10 40	2 38	7 40	
Iberia "	10 48	2 46	7 48	
Galion "	11 00	2 58	8 00	
Morrowville "	11 10	3 08	8 10	
Berlin "	11 18	3 16	8 18	
Bucyrus "	11 30	3 28	8 30	
Marion "	11 45	3 43	8 45	
Galion "	12 00	3 58	9 00	
Lucas "	12 20	4 18	9 20	
Mansfield "	12 30	4 28	9 30	
Crestline ar	1 00	5 00	10 00	
	PM	PM	PM	

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System." Taking effect Oct. 2, 1898. NORTH BOUND.

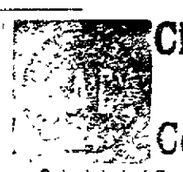
	No. 46	No. 4	No. 8	No. 10	No. 6
		T		*	T
Massillon	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Canton	5 38	8 35	12 01	4 19	7 46
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 15	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 30	6 20	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 5	No. 4
	T	T		*	*
Cleveland	A 7 25	A 11 00	P 1 15	P 3 30	P 6 45
Akron	8 42	P 12 01	2 18	4 40	7 58
Canton	9 08	1 08	2 53	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	3 20	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.



Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry

Schedule in Effect November 27, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day Ex Sat Nite	8 Day Ex Sun	5 Day Ex Sun
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Cleveland	8 45	7 40	3 15	
Euclid Ave	8 45	7 50	3 25	
Newburg	8 58	8 05	3 30	
Hudson	9 30	8 40	4 15	
Cuyahoga F	9 43	8 54	4 27	
Akron	9 58	9 07	4 45	
Orrville	Lv 10 55	10 10	5 45	
Millersburg	" 11 38	11 00	6 30	6 00
Gambier	" 12 45	12 11	p m 7 37	7 07
Mt. Vernon	Ar 1 00	12 35	7 52	7 30
	Lv 11 05	12 40	17 25	7 35
Centerburg	" 1 32	1 10	7 52	8 02
Westerville	" 2 09	1 52	8 28	8 38
Columbus	Ar 2 25	2 15	8 56	8 56
	p m	a m	a m	
Cincinnati	6 00	6 40		
	p m	a m		

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 m. to 12 noon

Nos. 2, 8, 28 and 5 on Nos. 5, 15, 306 and 307, Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars run between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.

Nos. 2 and 5 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 50 cents between Akron and Cleveland, 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations proportionate rates.

Nos. 28 and 8 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9 00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2 25 a m. and is set at east end Union Depot Passengers can occupy their berths until 7 00 a m

NOTE—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 5 will leave Cleveland at 12 40 p m (sleeper ready for occupancy 9 00 p m) and C. A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above arriving Cincinnati 10 45 a m

For any information, address,

C. C. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst Pass. Agt
CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
23 North High St. COLUMBUS, O.

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	5 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun
	a.m	p.m.	a.m	p.m.
Cincinnati . Lv	8 30	8 00		
Columbus . Lv	11 40	12 35	4 35	
Westerville . "	12 06	1 06	5 02	
Centerburg . "	12 41	1 51	5 39	
Mt Vernon . Ar	1 05	2 20	6 05	
" Lv	11 10	12 25	6 10	
Gambier . "	1 21	2 40	6 25	
Millersburg . "	2 31	3 55	8 50	7 35
Orrville . Ar	3 15	4 45	9 35	p.m.
" Lv	3 20	4 55	9 40	
Akron . Ar		5 55		
" Lv	4 15	6 05	10 37	
Cuyahoga F. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	
Hudson . "	4 40	6 30	11 02	
Newburg . "	4 55	6 45	11 17	
Euclid Ave "	5 28	7 16	12 04	
Cleveland Ar	5 40	7 30	12 16	
	p.m	a.m	p.m	

	114	Mls	Dresden Branch	11
	a.m			p.m.
	7 20		Lv. Millersburg Ar	
	7 00	9	" Killbuck "	3
	8 10	18	" Warsaw "	4
	8 55	27	" Coopersville "	5
	9 25	35	Ar. Trinway "	
	10 15	50	Ar Zanesville Ar	7
	a.m			p.m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Lunch.

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CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
23 North High St. COLUMBUS, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 13th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A M	P M	P M
Bellaire		6 50		
Bridgeport		7	2 45	6
Churchsville	5 20	8 10	3 4	7
New Philadelphia	5 38	8 28	3 45	7
East Dover	5 45	8 36		7
Justus	6 14	9		8
Massillon	6 30	9		7 55
Canal Fulton	6 45	9		
Warwick	6 55	9 44		
Sterling	7 17	10		
Seville	7 24	10 18	4 34	
Chippewa Lake				
Medina	7 45	1 37	5 17	
Lester	8 00	10	5 34	
Brooklyn	8 45	11 30		
Cleveland	9 10		6 05	

Lorain Branch.	L			
	A M	A M	M	P M
Lester	8 00			
Grafton	8 30			
Elyria	8 50			
Lorain	9 10			

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A M	P M	P M	A M
Cleveland	7 00			
	7 38			
	8			
Medina	8 25	2		
Chippewa Lake				
	8 47			
Seville		4		
		4		
Sterling		4		
		4		
		4		

THE INDEPENDENT.

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898

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FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

The value of the exports of the United States for the year 1898 reached the grandtotal of $1,255,494 358, showing that the foreign consumption of Uncle Sam's domestic products has increased since 1897 to the amount of $155,750,804.

The Connecticut watchmaker who hopes to receive $28,000,000 from the British admiralty for his recently invented rotary cylinder, designed to increase the speed of vessels, doubtless feels that there are certain substantial benefits to be derived from an Anglo-American alliance.

Dr. W. S. Scott, ex-president of the Ohio State university, lecturing on the ethics of the late war, declared that the invasion of Porto Rico was unjustifiable, the naval battle of Manila was without justifiable excuse, and that Spain should not cede Porto Rico and the Philippines. Dr. Scott probably feels that the Declaration of Independence was a crime, the constitution a mistake, and the creation of the world a hideous blot upon the history of the universe.

The fact that General Otis has never been oversanguine as to a peaceful solution of the Pilippine situation is evidently one reason why the war department officials attach considerable importance to the cheering news that less excitement prevails at Manila and Iloilo. General Otis believes now that he will be able to cope with any attempt on the part of Aguinaldo's forces to override the authority of the United States, and that his troops are sufficient in number to defeat Aguinaldo's army if a clash should come.

Major General Brooke continues to report favorably concerning the health of American troops in Cuba. It is a matter of some surprise that a large army of men not acclimated to the tropics, living together in large bodies and sheltered only by canvas from the unhealthful night dews, should remain comparatively free from disease. There have been no deaths among the troops in Cuba for three days. This is considered a remarkable showing, and the war department officials are naturally gratified.

Legislation looking toward the re-establishment of the American merchant marine is already bearing fruit. It has been announced that if the bill to promote commerce, recently reported favorably by the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House and Senate committee on commerce, becomes a law, people interested in the Norfolk & Western railroad propose establishing a line of steamships between Norfolk and the Argentine Republic, Uruguary and Brazil. At the present time all the business between South America and the United States is done in English ships: Not a single American vessel is engaged in the trade.

The Hon. H. M. Daugherty, who has recently announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, was born in Fayette county, in 1860. He was active in the politics of his native county before he became of legal age, and it was necessary for him to refuse a public office on one occasion because he was not yet 21. In 1889 he was elected to the general assembly as the representative from Fayette county, being reelected at the close of his first term. At the Zanesville convention he was candidate for attorney general, but was defeated. He made several unsuccessful campaigns for the nomination for Congress in his district, and in the last campaign in Ohio was chairman of the executive commitee.

The free silver idea is dead. Mortification has set in without preparation for a decent burial. The recent publication of correspondence develops the fact that as early as last May William Jennings Bryan was notified by Richard Croker, when a visit to New York was contemplated, that speeches to the New York Democracy would only be acceptable if shorn of their 16 to 1 features The boy actor's response was that his speeches would all have to be constructed upon the Chicago platform, and the result was that Mr. Bryan did not speak. All this indicates more than a difference of opinion between Mr Bryan and Mr. Croker. Mr. Bryan may possibly believe much of what he says, but in the case of Mr. Croker politics is no question of principle but simply of a winning issue. Mr. Bryan may be principled but Mr. Croker is sagacious, and can see no success in store for the Quixotic idea that passed current when Mr. Bryan was campaigning. It is hardly to be supposed that the Democratic party will undertake to float a candidate or a policy that will antagonize the New York Democracy and thus handicap the campaign at the outset. The Chicago platform must therefore necessarily be abandoned, and the Democrats cannot begin too early to establish a new issue.

There are but five days now before the Senate will vote on the peace treaty, and if developments in that time are as favorable for ratification as they have been since the agreement to vote on February 6 was arrived at, all danger of rejection will be over. The list of doubtful senators is slowly but surely being shortened and each day enables the administration and the friends of the treaty in the Senate to present new reasons why the convention should be ratified. The chief matter in doubt now appears to relate to the situation growing out of the desire of a large number of senators to have the ratification accompanied by a resolution setting forth the meaning of the treaty itself and the intentions of the administration with regard to the future of the Philippines. The resolution of Senator Sullivan will probably be accepted if it is found necessary to make any declaration in order to save the treaty from defeat, but there is every indication that ratification can be secured without this concession to senators who are supposed to be opposed to the treaty, but who are seeking an excuse to vote for it.

A PROPHETIC VISION.

The New York Sun prints extracts from William H. Seward's speech in the Senate upon the death of Henry Clay, showing that both Seward and Clay were ardent expansionists and firm believers in the glorious destiny of the United States. When it is remembered that these words were uttered nearly half a century ago, Seward seems to have been endowed with true prophetic inspiration. Among the extracts are the following:

"We are rising to another and more sublime stage of national progress—that of expanding wealth and rapid territorial aggrandizement.

"Our institutions throw a broad shadow across the St Lawrence, and, stretching beyond the valley of Mexico, reach even to the plains of Central America, while the Sandwich Islands and the shores of China recognize their renovating influence. Wherever that influence is felt, a desire for protection under those institutions is awakened.

"Expansion seems to be regulated not by any difficulties of resistance, but by the moderation which results from our own internal constitution. No one knows how rapidly that restraint may give away. Who can tell how far or how fast it ought to yield? Commerce has brought the ancient continents near to us, and created necessities for new positions—perhaps connections or colonies there—and with the trade and friendship of the elder nations, their conflicts and collisions are brought to our hearts and doors. Our sympathy kindles or extinguishes the fires of freedom in foreign lands. Before we shall be fully conscious that a change is going on in Europe, we may find ourselves once more divided by that eternal line of separation that leaves on one side those of our citizens who obey the impulses of sympathy, while on the other are found those who submit only to the counsels of prudence. Even prudence will soon be required to decide whether distant regions, east and west, shall come under our protection, or be left to aggrandize a rapidly spreading domain of hostile despotism."

THREE SCALP WOUNDS.

William Rehm Meets with a Railway Accident in Massillon.

William Rehm, a farmer residing near Orrville, sustained three painful scalp wounds, shortly after 10 o'clock Monday night, while attempting to board a Pennsylvania railway passenger train moving westward. Rehm was walking on the tracks, near the South Erie street bridge, when the train reached him. It was going faster than he thought. He was thrown forward on his head, striking the end of a tie. At no time, however, did he lose consciousness, but immediately after the accident walked to the station and told the company's employes about it. They took him to the Massillon hotel and sent for Dr. Hardy, who found the cuts to be long and deep, but not of a dangerous character. Rehm is much better today. He went home.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 31, 1899:

MEN.

Barker, M. L.	Favos, Billy
Donat, Levi	Keck, John
Engle, A. H.	Pengelly, R. H.

Woods, Mr.

Pastor First Congregational Church.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver oil. The stomach knows nothing about it, it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A JAIL DELIVERY.

Six County Prisoners Gain Their Liberty in Canton.

MASSILLONIANS AMONG THEM.

Three Were Re-captured Near Alliance, But Frank Siler and James Campbell are Still at Large—A "Trusty" Leaves the Cells Unlocked.

CANTON, Jan. 30.—A carefully planned and successfully executed jail delivery gave six county prisoners their liberty Sunday morning. Those escaping were James Sullivan, charged with highway robbery, and W. H. Cummins, Ralph Carnahan, Charles Reed, Frank Siler and James Campbell, charged with burglary and larceny. All had been indicted by the grand jury and would likely have been arraigned this week. Frank Siler and James Campbell were received from Massillon, Siler having been caught by Officer Wittmann in the act of robbing S. F. Wefler's grocery store and Campbell was arrested while attempting to burglarize Deputy Postmaster Brown's residence. The delivery was not discovered until the prisoners were summoned to breakfast and by that time fully five hours' start of the officials had been secured. Sunday afternoon Reed, Carnahan and Cummins were recaptured near Alliance by the sheriff and returned to jail.

No trace of Siler, Campbell, or Sullivan has yet been found, however, and they may succeed in evading the officers for some time. Campbell is responsible for the delivery, for he was a "trusty" in the jail and given unusual liberties. Saturday night Campbell pretended to lock each prisoner in his cell for the turnkey, but instead he turned the key, permitting the bolts to remain outside the grooves, thus giving the prisoners the freedom of the corridors. The escape was then effected by sawing the bars which protected a rear window.

The escaping prisoners refused to permit Robert Gibson and Michael Reamer, held for criminal assault, to join them, and securely locked their cells. Mrs. George, awaiting trial on a charge of murder, was in another part of the jail. John Loutzenheiser was liberated, but refused to leave the jail.

He is charged only with petit larceny. Sheriff Zaiser said this morning that every effort is being made to locate Sullivan, Siler and Campbell, and he is positive that they will soon be again behind the bars. The prisoners were aided from the outside, for saws, which were smuggled into the jail, were used on the bars.

The will of the late Sarah J. Russell, of Massillon, was filed for probate late Saturday afternoon. As soon as deemed best Mrs. Russell desired her executor to convert all her personal and real property into money, except that specially bequeathed. Out of the proceeds of the sale and after payment of all just debts, $1,000 is to be paid to her brother, John Gallagher, of South Bend, Ind., should he survive the deceased, otherwise the sum shall go to his heirs, who will then have no share in the estate. The sum of $300 is bequeathed to Mrs. Ada Lewis, of Sacramento, Cal. Should she not have survived the deceased, the sum is to be paid to Winifred Lewis, her daughter, who shall then have no share in the estate. The sum of $500 is set aside for the erection of a monument. Mrs. Russell desired that all the balance in cash remaining after satisfying the provisions heretofore named be divided equally between her four grandchildren and their heirs, said grandchildren being the children of her deceased son, William C. Russell. It is also her wish that Mary P. Russell, mother of said children, be appointed their guardian. Numerous articles of personal property, enumerated in the will, including pieces of jewelry, books, clothing, pictures, etc., are bequeathed to various persons and relatives of the deceased. John Gallagher is named as executor of the estate. The will was drawn on September 6, 1894, and was witnessed by Robert H. Day and David B. Low.

The will of Frederick Harmon, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate. The first partial account has been filed in the guardianship of John F. and James E. Robu, of Bethlehem township. The first partial account has been filed by the guardian of Herman E. Albright, of Massillon. Mathias Clemens has been appointed guardian of Gertrude Clemens, of Navarre.

A marriage license has been granted to Daniel Garman and Emma Batz, of McDonaldsville.

CANTON, Jan. 31.—Lawyer James Sterling was taken suddenly ill with the grip Monday afternoon directly after the arguments in the motion to quash the indictment against Anna E. George, therefore Judge Taylor did not render a decision this morning. Should Lawyer Sterling continue to be ill for several days Judge Taylor will hear the motion to quash the indictment against Robert Gibson and Michael Reamer, which is based on the same grounds as that in Mrs. George's case. Gibson and Reamer were indicted for criminal assault and Gibson was to have been tried today and Reamer on Wednesday, but the motion has delayed both.

Sheriff Zaiser has not succeeded in finding any trace of Frank Siler, James Campbell or James Sullivan who escaped from the county jail on Sunday morning. The search is being continued, however, and the sheriff is positive of ultimate success. Reed, Cummins and Carnahan, who were recaptured at Alliance, refuse to answer any questions which allude to the direction Siler and the others had taken.

A final account has been filed in the guardianship of Lewis and Rose Dettwiler, of Tuscarawas township. The will of Sarah Russell, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. The will of Maggie Vilia, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. Priscilla Lozer has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Henry D. Lozer, of Washington township. David E. Gerber has been appointed guardian of Christian Gerber, of Bethlehem township.

In the estate of Gertrude Martin, of Massillon, an application has been made for instructions from the court to distribute funds. An account of the assets has also been filed.

Marriage licenses were granted Monday to Edward L. Waltz and Mary Magdalene Dressler, of Massillon, and Francis C. Barnes and Elizabeth J. Essig, of Canton.

CANTON, Feb. 1.—The February term of circuit court will begin on February 14, Judges John Adams, S. M. Douglass and John Swartz presiding. The assignment includes the following cases involving Massillonians: John W. Wardwell, receiver of the C., C. & S. railway, vs. The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway, appealed: Thomas S. Mount's administrator vs. Jacob Geib, treasurer of Stark county, appealed; Walter S. Putman vs. T. C. Putman, taken up on error; Frank A. Brown vs. Darley Flickinger, taken up on error; Robert McCauley, administrator, vs Spuhler & Wefler, taken up on error, and Mary E. McFarren vs. George E. McFarren.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene stated this morning that in his opinion the jail delivery which was effected Sunday morning had been carefully planned days before, and James Campbell, the "Trusty," and Frank Siler, of Massillon, instigated the scheme. Both these men had expressed a willingness to plead guilty to the charge of burglary under which they were indicted, the prosecutor, says, but desired to delay the arraignment until this week. Siler stated that he had several letters due from particular friends which he wished to receive before his sentence was imposed. Their requests were made, the prosecutor thinks, to delay procedure until a favorable opportunity came for carrying out the planned escape. Nothing has yet been heard from either Siler, Cambell or Sullivan, but the search is being continued.

The $5,000 damage case of Prof. Owen Christ vs. Dr. Charles L. Morgan, of Alliance, and the $2,000 damage case of Mary Elderkin vs. Aaron Wise, have not been concluded. Both cases will probably go to the respective juries on Thursday.

The civil case of Graze & Sonnhalter, of Massillon, against Andrew Miller, has been submitted to common pleas court on transcript from Justice Wefler's court, in Tuscarawas township. Suit is brought to recover $40.50.

A motion for a new trial has been made by Solicitor Smith in the case of Kate Simler vs the City of Canton, on the grounds that the court erred in the charge to the jury and in admitting certain evidence submitted by the plaintiff.

Mrs. Zaiser, wife of Sheriff Zaiser, is some better and able to speak. Mrs. Zaiser was suddenly stricken with paralysis and yesterday it was thought that she could not recover. Her physicians are hopeful today.

The will of Mary Bowers, of Canton, has been filed for probate. A petition for sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of Maggie Gilliland, of Canton. Public sale of land has been ordered in the estate of Jacob Baughman, of Canton. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of T. C. Putman, of Sugarcreek township.

A marriage license was refused to James Shackelford and Kate Marion by the probate judge, Tuesday afternoon, because Miss Marion was not a resident of the county. The latter testified that her home was in Pittsburg and that they expected to return there on their wedding trip.

A UNITED STATES CASE.

Colored Man Charged With Making a False Affidavit.

Deputy United States Marshal Keeley arrived in Massillon Wednesday morning with George Johnson, alias Claybourne Alexander, in custody. The charge made before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger was that the prisoner had falsely sworn that he was entitled to a pension. The affidavit was signed by J. D. Lafferty, special examiner of the pension bureau. Commissioner Folger continued the case until February 7. A number of witnesses who live in Virginia are to be subpoenaed. The prisoner is a colored man. The affidavit against him was first filed in Cleveland, but was transferred to Massillon on account of this court being nearer to Washington City, Va., the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed. Johnson was taken to Cuyahoga county jail to await the date set for his appearance.

A BOWLING ACCIDENT.

Charles Ogden Injured at Bowsher's Alley.

While bowling in Bowsher's alley in East Tremont street, Charles Ogden was struck on the leg by a ball bowled by a second player. One of the bones in the limb was cracked between the knee and ankle and Mr. Ogden will be confined to his home for several days.

Grip's Ravages Doomed.

So much misery and so many deaths have been caused by the Grip that everyone should know what a wonderful remedy for this malady is found in Dr. King's New Discovery. That distressing stubborn cough, that inflames your throat, robs you of sleep, weakens your system and paves the way for Consumption, is quickly stopped by this matchless cure. If you have chills and fever, pain in the back of the head, soreness of the bones and muscles, sore throat and that cough that grips your throat like a vice you need Dr. King's New Discovery to cure your Grip, and prevent Pneumonia or Consumption. Price 50cts and $1.00 Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

PRAYED FOR HEALTH.

But Swift-winged Death Stopped Not in Its Flight.

MRS. H. HARDGROVE, AGED 72.

Her Daughter, an Ardent Believer in Faith Healing, Induced Her to Rest Her Hope with a Higher Power Than Human Science—Other Obituaries.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hamilton Hardgrove, aged 72 years, the mother of Beecher and George Hardgrove, of this city, whose death occurred on Sunday, will take place from the M. E. church of Canal Fulton Wednesday morning. Mrs. Hardgrove died of chronic bronchitis and lung trouble.

Two days previous to death, Dr. Jones, of Canal Fulton, seemed to feel that there was very little hope for Mrs. Hardgrove's recovery. Mrs. Daniel Braugher, of Canton, a daughter of Mrs. Hardgrove's, and an ardent advocate of faith healing, advised prayer as a substitute remedy for those which had proved inefficacious. The mother and daughter prayed incessantly and followed closely all the other methods of the faith healer, but to no avail. Mrs. Hardgrove sunk rapidly until the end came.

The deceased was the mother of a large family. Many of her children reside in this vicinity and are well known and respected. Mrs. Hardgrove enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. Her memory will ever be cherished by all who knew her.

MRS. MARY FREEMAN.

Mrs. Mary Freeman died at 5:15 o'clock p. m., January 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Nave, Massillon. Mrs. Freeman (whose maiden name was Mary Scott) was born in Scotland, December 22, 1812. Coming to America at the age of five, she lived for a few years in West Virginia, then came to Stark county, where she has since resided. She was married to John Freeman May 3, 1830. Mr. Freeman's death occurred in 1892. The deceased was the mother of two sons and eight daughters, all of whom are living except Mrs. Ambrose Whipple, who died in October, 1898. The deceased has for many years been a zealous and consistent member of the First Baptist church, of Canton, having become a member of said denomination in the church at Massillon sixty-two years ago. She has, for the last four years, made her home with her daughter, at 54 Plum street, where a short funeral service will be held at 10:00 a. m., February 1. Regular service will be held at the Reedurban church at 11:30 a. m., same date. Remains to be interred in West Lawn cemetery, Canton.

MRS. MARY ANN BARTON.

Mrs. Mary Ann Barton, of Russell Hill, Pa., died on Sunday January 8, aged 87 years. The funeral took place on Jan. 10. Mrs. Barton was the mother of nine children, one of whom is Mrs. Francis Lee of this city.

WESLEY FORNEY.

WEST LEBANON, Jan. 31.—The first interment was made in the Pleasant Valley cemetery today, when the funeral of the late Wesley Forney took place. The cemetery lies just back of the new United Brethren church. Mr. Forney was 64 years of age. He leaves a wife and nine children, all of whom have reached maturity. The Rev. Mr. Kyle, of Beach City, officiated at the funeral.

TOOK FRENCH LEAVE.

A State Hospital Patient Quietly Escapes. Other News.

A. B. Rosenbury, a middle-aged state hospital patient, was nowhere to be found when bedtime came Monday night. Today word came from Rosenbury's father, residing near Wilmot, that his son had unexpectedly arrived at his home, and he wanted to know if the hospital authorities would not allow him to remain there for a time. The request was granted. Rosenbury escaped through the transom above one of the doors of the cottage.

Mary Moeglin, aged 24 years, of Canton, and Mrs. Anna Hall, a middle-aged woman, of Columbiana county, have been received at the institution.

Superintendent Richardson writes that he has arrived safely on the western coast of Florida, and that he is enjoying himself immensely.

BUYING IN MASSILLON.

Scio Oil Men Visit the City on Saturday Night.

Massillon merchants have already begun to reap some benefit from the oil boom at Scio. Fully a score of oil men spent Saturday night and a portion of Sunday in the city, and said they would continue to visit Massillon each week. They bought many things such as clothing, shoes, gloves, etc., and seemed to have plenty of money and spent it freely. It is characteristic of oil men and especially drillers and pump men, to buy liberally. Usually they reach a city but once each week when they lay in supplies for the week to come. There are now several speculators coming to Massillon each evening to remain over night.

Life insurance is a good thing, but health insurance by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla is still better.

Washington Conquered.

Grip Takes the City in Its Iron Grasp

Government Machinery Almost at a Stand-still—Enormous Percentage of Employes Stricken with La-Grippe—Capitol at the Mercy of the Plague.

The Grip epidemic is raging in the Capitol City, and fully one-third of the government employes are sick or suffering from the dread disease. Violent headaches, fever and chills, sneezing and running at the eyes and nose together with the bone-racking aches and pains and a general exhaustion are the rule rather than the exception. The best way to fight the Grip is to strengthen the nerves and build up the resistive powers so as to throw off the deadly disease germs, and nothing will do this so quickly and surely as Dr. Miles' Nervine. It has restored health to thousands of Grip sufferers after every other remedy had failed.

"When the Grip left me I was a broken down wreck, both mental and physical. My nerves were completely unstrung, my appetite failed, could not sleep and became so despondent that I despaired of ever getting well. I began to improve with the first bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine and when I had taken seven bottles I was completely cured. Have been strong and well ever since and weigh more than I ever did before."

SAMUEL F PILSON, Staunton, Va.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Offices of the W. & L. E. Officials Again Located in Massillon.

A bulletin has been issued from the Toledo office of Superintendent F. J. Stout, of the W. & L. E. railway, announcing the location in Massillon after February 1, 1899, of four important offices of the road. The bulletin is as follows:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 26, 1899.

Effective February 1, 1899, the following changes and appointments are made:

J. N. Merwin, trainmaster, will have jurisdiction over first and third districts. Office at Columbia.

Chas. Van Dusen is appointed trainmaster with jurisdiction over second and fourth districts. Office at Columbia.

G. W. Secrest, roadmaster, will have jurisdiction over first and third districts. Office at Columbia.

J. Murray is appointed roadmaster with jurisdiction over second and fourth districts. Office at Columbia.

Office of assistant trainmaster and assistant roadmaster is abolished.

[Approved] F. J. STOUT, Superintendent.

ROB'T BLICKENSDERFER, General Manager.

MAY SIGN THE BOND.

Street Railway Employes Consult Canton Lawyers.

The employes of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company may be induced today to sign the bond required from each by the company. In order to satisfy the men that the bond simply applies to honesty and does not hold them responsible for damage to the company's property, Manager Fogle has consented to pay for consultations with prominent Canton attorneys. A committee appointed by the employes will visit the lawyers today.

JOHN STUTZ INJURED.

Struck by a Falling Rock While at Work in the Drake Mine.

John Stutz, residing northwest of Massillon, a brother-in-law of Frank and Charles Warth, of this city, was injured by being struck by a falling rock in the Drake mine, near Newman, Monday morning. Dr. Hattery dressed the injuries, finding no bones broken, and for this reason a speedy and complete recovery is expected.

HARRY BLOCHER INJURED.

Arm Catches in a Moving Belt While at Work at Russell & Co.'s.

Harry Blocher, while at work in one of Russell & Company's shops, caught one arm in a moving belt. The member was much cut and torn, and Mr. Blocher was otherwise injured by being thrown forcibly to the floor. His injuries were immediately dressed, and today he is very much better.

Can Cubans Govern Themselves?

One of the best known diplomatists recently declared that the Cubans are incapable of governing themselves, and that the United States must maintain its present control indefinitely or else annex the island. There will be those who will dispute this, but there are none who dispute the well established fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is capable of controlling the common diseases of the stomach. It is a remedy that is backed by fifty years of success. It is an ideal medicine for constipation; a strength builder for those who are predisposed to lung troubles, and for nervousness it is of wonderful benefit. As an appetizer it is incomparable. Those whose stomachs are out of order should not fail to try a bottle.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Cooks like it. It's sure to make cake light and dainty.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Joseph Healy has returned from Canal Fulton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. King, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wentz have returned to Cana Dover.

A Farmers telephone has been placed in the Wilmot residence of C. A. Wyandt.

W. D. Benedict, who had a severe attack of the grip, is steadily improving.

Miss Sally Fisher, of Canton, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Henry Gribble.

The Massillon bowling team will play against a team from New Philadelphia next week.

A Farmers telephone has been placed in the residence of Policeman Ernest Wissmar, No. 307.

Misses Kate and Belle Weible, of New Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kohl, in State street.

Each of the members of the Massillon police force is having a Farmers telephone placed in his residence.

A handsome clock, presented by A. J. Miller, the jeweler, was today placed in the McClymonds public library.

Charles Snavely left today for Baltimore, where he will resume his studies at the John Hopkins university.

Mrs. F. C Forest, of Massillon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Barth, of Seneca avenue —Alliance Leader.

A burglar broke into the co-operative store at Millport Saturday night, but was frightened away without booty.

Alvin Hill has recovered sufficiently from an attack of the grip to resume his duties in the C., L. & W. freight office.

George Smith, who is now employed in a Cleveland barber shop, is visiting his parents, Councilman and Mrs. Peter Smith.

Farmers telephones have been placed in the store and residence of Curtis Duncan, two and three rings on No. 305, respectively.

Charles Kutschbach, of Wilmot, who has been the guest of A. H Boerngen, Herman Kratsch and other Massillon relatives, returned home yesterday.

Mr and Mrs. Martin Brenner entertained Tuesday night. Progressive euchre was played and luncheon served. Mr. and Mrs. Brenner reside in Third street.

A handsome palm and a beautiful fern, the gifts of Mrs. C. J. Brown and Mrs Eleanor McLain, respectively, have been added to the attractions of the McClymonds public library.

Captain John Moore, of the state boat, said yesterday that the repairs to the canal at Canal Fulton would be completed on Wednesday, and that navigation, weather permitting, could be resumed on the following day.

A force of W. & L. E. section men began today laying a switch to the new coal mine opened near West Brookfield by James Corns, J. C Adams, David Johns and others, of Massillon. The switch will be over a mile in length.

Mayor J. J. Wise arrived home at noon today from Albion, Mich., where he was the guest of the Rev and Mrs. O. E Shetler for a few days. Returning, Mayor Wise stopped in Fremont a short time, there being entertained by Mayor Jackson.

A car load of stone to be used in repairing the Clay building, which recently became the property of the Humberger brothers, has arrived in Massillon from Warwick. Work, however, will not be commenced until the weather opens up.

The amusement committee of the Massillon Club has arranged to have Charles Scadding, of Chicago, deliver a lecture in the Club house ball room on Friday evening, February 10. The lecture will be illustrated with stereoptican views. The subject will be "London from an Omnibus."

Twenty-five games of progressive euchre were played by the guests of Mr and Mrs. John Hullinger, who reside in Ricks street, Saturday night. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Jacob Limbach and Frederick Klein, and the consolation prizes were awarded to Mrs. J. Ames and Victor Houriet.

Just now the Wheeling is experiencing an expansion at Bowerston, near the Scio oil excitement. Over 1,000 feet of new siding have been put in by the company in the new field, and Superintendent Stout and C. C. Needham, general claim agent, left this afternoon to investigate the wants of the new field.—Toledo Blade.

L. P. Schimke, manager of the Artificial Ice Company, has twenty seven men at work cutting ice at the reservoir The ice is ten inches thick. It is being stored in repositories along the reservoir. Natural ice is less expensive than artificial ice and is better suited for certain purposes. Consequently there is always more or less of a demand for it.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nolan, who reside on the List farm, northeast of the city, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Sunday, eighty friends from Massillon and vicinity and Canton being present. Schworm's orchestra was in attendance. Mr. and Mrs Nolan have been residents of Stark county for many years. Their marriage took place in this county.

F. D. Johnston tells THE INDEPENDENT today that the report that he has placed an order for 4,000 air brake and whistle hose clamps with J. L. Smith is untrue and was put into circulation by busybodies, who seek to do him an injury. "I have invented a device of this sort," said Mr. Johnston, "but the time is not here for me to say anything about it. Inventions must be guarded closely until every detail has been worked out."

Arrangements have been completed for the appearance in this city on February 24 of the Famous Welsh Singers from Wales. This company of ten artists is pronounced by competent critics the best company of Welsh singers that has ever appeared in this country. The company includes Miss Dot Prosser, the favorite contralto of the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir; Griff Davies, late tenor of the Dorothy Opera Company, and Miss Jennie Parry, the noted harpist.

Edward Waltz and Miss Mary Dressler were married in St Mary's church at 8:30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. H V. Kaempker officiating The bridesmaid was a sister of the bride, Miss Lizzie Dressler, and the groom's best man was his brother, Albert Waltz The ushers were John Ertle and Peter Scheidecker, The bride and groom knelt in the sanctuary throughout the ceremony. The wedding march was played by G G Paul, organist of St. Mary's choir, which was in attendance. Solos were sung by Miss Adeline Ertle and Leo Stucker, of Barberton. The bride's gown was a cream colored satin. The bridesmaid wore blue silk. A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Dressler, in North street, this afternoon.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE. Feb. 1 — David Levers left last week for Wood county to spend several weeks with his sister.

On account of sickness, William Haney was not able to be at his post in the school-room on Tuesday.

The interest and attendance in the meetings at the Chapel are not decreasing. Eight persons have made a confession of faith.

Lizzie Gregory was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hiram Leisy, the greater part of the week.

Three carloads of live stock were shipped from this station on Saturday by F. Brown.

The family of James Livesy was made happy by the arrival of their father from Wyoming on Sunday. Mr. Livesy is fully persuaded that fortune smiles as graciously on the miner of North Lawrence as in the boasted West.

Carleton and Ralph Mock were detained from school last week on account of measles

Oliver Eberly is confined to his home with sickness

Rebecca Jane Shaffer, one of the most notable personages in Lawrence, on account of sickness is confined to her room.

A fine organ has been placed in the reception hall of the Collins & McCarty hotel

Abram Brown, of Canal Fulton, was in town Monday.

Herbert Venable, after being confined to his home with an injured foot for several weeks, is able to walk down town.

Joe Ellis spent Sunday with friends in Warwick.

Some miscreants badly mutilated the picket fence of John Wilson on Sunday night.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Geo. J Basley returned to her home in Youngstown last Saturday, after spending a few days in this village.

The social which has been announced for Wednesday evening to be given by the Juniors, has been indefinitely postponed.

A series of meetings are being conducted by the Rev. James Lister at the church this week.

Jacob Baughman, who has resided in our village since last spring, has returned to Kansas to attend to some important business. Upon his return in April he will make his home at the Williamson residence.

We are pleased to note the progress made by United States Consul R. P. Skinner at Marseilles, France, toward establishing a foreign market for American coal. He is certainly deserving of the support of all those who are interested in the mining industry and the advancement of our great country.

The price of coal on the market has at last come to a point, and evidently it falls to the honor of Massillon as being responsible for the open and clean cut, which is nothing more than right, for a reduction in the price of coal should have been made long before this.

It is rumored that a Massillon physician had a family quarantined for diphtheria, in the northeast corner of our township, by writing our trustee a letter to that effect, and that he afterward denied doing so to the family, for the supposed reason that diphtheria had failed to develop. Fortunately the trustee retains the letter written by the doctor, which is conclusive proof.

Spring politics are being seriously considered by different groups in secret session in Canal Fulton. A hot fight is promised in the selection of a mayor. So far we have failed to learn of any Hanna or anti-Hanna candidates for which he is evidently getting credit all over Ohio Some even going so far as to say that he dictated the proceedings of the miners' national convention at Pittsburg. This is bordering on the ridiculous, and no unprejudiced mind could entertain such an idea for a moment. True, he called several representatives of the miners' organization to fill federal position, but we believe that this was as far as he he was permitted to go, for President Ratchford is entirely too sincere and holds the vital interest of his craft at heart too much to allow anything of that sort to enter the organization. We desire to state to Mr. Ratchford's credit that just as soon as his salary began with the government he refused to draw a cent from the miners, although he performed considerable labor for them. Others failed to do this.

NEWS FROM WEST LEBANON.

WEST LEBANON, Feb. 1.—John Selders is sick with the grip.

Benjamin Rose will start for Indiana Monday.

There will be a social at the M. E. church on Saturday night.

A gun club is to be organized in this place. Traps and clay pigeons have been ordered from Pittsburg.

There will be a literary and debate at Shilling's school house February 9

Joseph Gilbert has returned from Michigan.

There was a minstrel entertainment at the school hall Monday evening.

John Hoak had an attack of apoplexy on Friday. He is somewhat better at present.

The protracted meeting, after continuing for three weeks at the M. E. church has closed. The Rev. Mr. Mather, of Wooster, the presiding elder, conducted the closing services Sunday evening.

The missionary society will meet on Thursday.

The funeral of Westley Forney, whose death occurred Saturday, took place on Wednesday. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev Mr. Ryle. This is the first interment in the new cemetery at Pleasant Valley.

ORRVILLE NEWS.

ORRVILLE, Jan 30 —The horse sale of W. J Winkler was largely attended on Saturday. Horses sold as high as $240 each.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brenneman, a widow seventy years old, died this morning, after a protracted illness. She has been a sufferer for some time.

Mayor J. M. Fiscus held court on Sunday for the first time since he has been in office

James Shanklin was arrested on Saturday night for being drunk. He was arraigned Sunday morning, when he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $5 and costs. The sentence will be suspended for five days when, if costs are not paid, he will be re arrested and sent to the workhouse. Shanklin was given a lecture by his Honor.

The interlocking switch system on the P., Ft W. & C and C., A. & C. roads will be in operation next week.

John Deible and Miss Birdie Kane were married last Thursday evening.

Mayor J M Fiscus and his wife are visiting Massillon friends today.

MT. EATON LETTER.

MT EATON, Jan. 31 —Mrs. J. J. Wampler is recovering from a severe illness.

T. B Thompson is still confined to the house with the grip.

Arthur Lehman and wife, of Akron, visited relatives here on Sunday.

The series of meetings held in the Presbyterian church during the past week closed on Sunday with three accessions to the church.

A number of young people spent a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs John Haag's on Friday.

Louis Stouffer is the latest victim of the grip.

Edward Bettecker is able to be out and around again.

ORRVILLE NEWS.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 31.—Jacob Gardner, one of our oldest residents residing in the west end of town, fell from the hay loft today, breaking his shoulder.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Brenneman took place today. Interment was made in the Menonnite cemetery.

The court of common pleas had the Gane-Breed Company vs. the Crystal Burial Case Company up for a hearing. The case has been on the docket for thirteen years, and was brought against the stockholders of the Crystal Burial Case Company. It was continued.

Mrs. J M. Fiscus visited with Mrs. Lousia Routson, at No. 106 Duncan street. Massillon, on Monday.

Wilmot News.

WILMOT, Jan. 31.—Robert Rowland talks of spending the summer with relatives in the West.

Oliver Ramsey will leave the farm on which he has lived the past twenty years as renter.

Haas & Bros. are kept busy chopping and grinding corn every Tuesday and Saturday.

The David Pfouts farm will be offered for sale this spring.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 1.—A score of young people assembled in Leonard's hall Saturday evening and danced to the strains of the local orchestra.

Henry Hookey and family moved to Akron last week.

Misses Flora Ries, Polly Klein and Mr and Mrs. Ed Heiman, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town.

The entertainment given by the Jr O. U. A. M. Saturday night was largely attended, and the performers all did well.

A large crowd enjoyed the entertainment in Leonard's hall Monday night. A magic lantern and a graphaphone, operated by C. A. Allen, of Genoa, was the attraction.

The proposition made by John W. Schuster, as stated in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, was a surprise to the residents of our town and is causing much favorable comment by citizens who would like to see the project carried out, providing it can be arranged satisfactorily to both parties. The offer is considered a fair one, and our people are ready at any time to talk the matter over. We trust that final arrangements will soon be made.

A pleasant surprise was given Miss Emma Meisner on Tuesday evening. The guests took possession of the home and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. A nice luncheon was served. Mayor Rosche was the guest of honor and cheerfully responded to a toast

DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, Feb. 2 —Miss May B. Davis, of Smithville, who has been visiting with Mrs. F. E. Horbach, returned to her home last week.

Mrs Philip Sauer and children, of Orrville, are visiting in this village

R M. Gardner was in Akron on business last Saturday

The Rev. E K. Mechlin, who has been holding protracted meetings at Mt. Eaton, has returned to his home in Dalton.

Dalton was well represented at the literary society held at Greenoak last Saturday.

Miss Lulu Eckard, who teaches school in North Lawrence, spent Sunday with her mother.

T. Sturgis, who has been at home on a sick furlough, is much better, and will return to his regiment in a few days.

Dalton teachers were successful at the Wooster examination. Miss Hattie Fletcher receiving a two years' certificate.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

IT IS EASY ENOUGH.

What Magician Kellar Says of His Wonders.

BUT ONE MUST FIRST KNOW HOW.

Something About the Extraordinary Performance Given at the Armory Last Night —A Man Who Shoots Things into Nothingness and Then Brings Them Them Back All Right

"Anybody" said Magician Henry Kellar, Tuesday afternoon, "could do all that I will do upon the Armory stage tonight if he would work as hard and as long as I have I do it all purely by sleight of hand and legerdemain. I lay claim to no special gift. I can produce as much tambourine music and do as much slate writing as the best of spiritualists, and yet I do not say that I was aided by the spirits or by the powers of any other world into which we all can not see What I have accomplished is the result of the work of a lifetime. For forty-one years I have been before the public. Each year I have succeeded in working out something new That is how I keep going year after year. When a man thinks he knows it all, then it is time for him to retire."

Kellar began life as a drug clerk. He worked in Erie, Pa., for the father of the manufacturer of Carter's liver pills One day while experimenting with sulphuric acid and bi-carbonate of soda he nearly sent himself and his employer into another world. Carter was in bed for several months afterward. Kellar left for other parts. Though but fourteen years old, he was working out the simpler features of his art. He fell in with a traveling wonder-worker, who taught him more. Afterwards he was with Fay and Davenport brothers. Kellar has been in nearly every civilized country under the sun. He has been in every part of the Orient, and has seen all the most wonderful feats of the Hindoo jugglers. "I saw them do some wonderful things," said he. "but if they puzzled me, so did I puzzle them."

Today everybody is offering explanations of last night's mysteries. Mirrors and curtains, cuffs and pockets, mesmerism and magnetism, the knowing ones declare, were in reality the whole show. Kellar smiled when he heard about it. "It's very simple," said he to his audience, "first I do this, then I do that and now the flowers are blooming, you see." And of course everybody saw.

Kellar distributed a bushel of fresh roses among his audience. Apparently they sprang from the smooth surface of a piece of blank paper, which he threw into the auditorium when he had finished with it. He gave his audience drinks of five different liquors, all of which were poured from the same bottle, which he then broke and drew therefrom a live guinea pig. He placed a young woman on a chair suspended in the air by ropes, then fired a shot and the woman disappeared. The chair did not. His Hindu clock told correctly the day of the week of a hundred dates, suggested by the audience. Most of the dates mentioned were birthdays. Kellar permitted the audience to name dates either in the past or future.

Mr. Kellar's Simla seance is said to be a reproduction of all the wonderful things done by the spiritualistic mediums at their annual gatherings. only he goes a step farther and performs a few more extraordinary feats than the mediums. A person who is introduced as Princess Karnak, after the magican has made a few passes before her eyes, reclines gracefully in the air. The same young woman, blindfolded and seated at the opposite side of the stage, adds colums of figures placed on a blackboard by one of the audience. Marvelous figuring in involution and evolution is also done Kellar allowed I. M. Taggart and W. E. Hemperly to securely tie both his hands together behind his back Then he took a step away, and easily withdrew one hand. The committee hastened to examine the knots, and found them as they had originally been, the rope about both hands Keller ended the act by smoothly slipping both hands out of the rope, which he tossed to the committee in quite the condition it had been when they came upon the stage. He had two curtained cages. A young lady entered cage No. 1, then it was closed when both were re-opened, the person was in cage No. 2, the other was empty

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

Only Six Republicans Vote Against the Measure.

POWER GIVEN THE PRESIDENT.

He Can Reduce the Army from One Hundred Thousand to Fifty Thousand at Any Time—Five Democrats Vote with the Republicans.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Feb 1 —The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000 men, but giving the President authority to reduce the size of infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50.000 enlisted men, passed the House by a vote of 168 to 125. This was the result of about a week of hard and often picturesque fighting on the floor, during the progress of which the opposition compelled those in charge of the measure to give this discretionary authority to the President and to make other modifications, among which was a reduction of 331 in the number of staff officers

In consequence of these modifications the Republican opposition practically vanished, and on the final vote but six Republicans voted against the bill. This Republican defiection was, however, almost offset by five members of the political opposition who voted in favor of the bill.

Among the important amendments adopted before the vote was taken was one to exclude the appointment of civilians to positions in the engineer corps, one to abolish canteens and the sale of liquor in camps and one to strike out the provision for additional pay for soldiers serving in the West Indies, the Philippines and Alaska.

The amendment of Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) to prohibit the use of troops in the several states to suppress riots, etc., except upon the application of the states, was defeated by a large majority. The motion to recommit, with instructions to report back the minority substitute, only commanded two Republican votes, and was lost—117 to 170.

The bill as passed provides, in addition to the general officers and staff departments, for twelve regiments of cavalry of twelve troops each, 144 coast batteries, twenty four field batteries, thirty regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, a corps of engineers and one regiment of engineers, an ordnance department and a signal corps, the latter with 625 enlisted men. It also gave the President discretion to recruit the organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Prosecutor Pomerene Has a Hard Fight Before Him.

Prosecuting Attorney Atlee Pomerene will be a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket next spring Prosecutor Pomerene has been an efficient and faithful officer, but he will have to look to his laurels for the Republican nominee will probably be one of the best and most popular members of the Stark county bar. No announcements have yet been made, but Republican politicans are at work and in addition to a Massillon attorney, who has not yet permitted the use of his name, Thomas F. Turner, of Canton, is favorably spoken of. It is almost an assured fact, a Canton politician said today, that the race for the Republican nomination will be between Canton and Massillon attorneys

Hermann R. Hintz.

Dealer in leather and findings; cut soles and taps and all kinds of shoemakers supplies. No 21 West Main street, Massillon O

Ladies who would never dream of admitting any but the best grade of poultry or meats to their larders, will sometimes buy a cheap alum baking powder without a thought of the evil effect this most subtle of poisons must have upon the delicate digestive organs. No one need be ignorant of the facts, since the Royal Baking Powder Co., of New York will supply to any one, free of cost, a scientific expose of this form of food adulteration. The Royal powder is known to be made from chemically pure cream of tartar and it is dangerous to experiment with other brands.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The Senate committee on foreign relations today decided not to longer oppose taking a vote on the various declaratory resolutions pending with reference to the peace treaty The committee expects all resolutions will be voted down, except that of Sullivan, and favors its adoption

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it against the policy of the United States to annex as states foreign and distant territory, and that the cession of the Philippines was accepted with the understanding that the United States will hold the islands until in the judgment of the American people, those islands are capable of maintaining a stable government and discharging international duties The resolution was laid over

More Men for Manila.

NEW YORK Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—Companies D, H, K and L, of the Seventeenth infantry arrived today and went aboard the transport Sherman, bound for Manila. Major D H Brase in command The vessel will sail tomorrow

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The United States transports Ohio and Senator, bearing the Twenty-second United States infantry, sailed today for Manila.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1.—[By Associated Press]—The Twelfth infantry at Jefferson Barracks, was today ordered to Manila, via New York

Sale of Ohio Tin Plate Mills.

MARTINS FERRY, O., Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The directors of the Aetna standard iron sheet and tin mills have favorably considered an offer of $3,281,000 from the American Tin Plate Company for their plants here and at Mingo Junction The proposition must be submitted to the stockholders, who are understood to favor the sale.

Big Tobacco Warehouse Burned

PROVIDENCE, Ky., Feb. 1 —[By Associated Press]—One of the largest tobacco houses in this part of the state, operated by J G Givens, was burned last night. It contained 700,000 pounds of fine stripped tobacco Loss $60,000 Seventy workmen are made idle The house and contents were insured.

An Immense Corporation.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—[By Associated Press]—The certificate of the consolidation of the Union Tobacco Company of America and the North American Commercial Company, under the name of the first named company, was filed today. Capital stock, $19,350,000.

Another Cold Wave Started

CHICAGO, Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The cold wave has moderated somewhat in the center of the state, but another has appeared in the northwest. At Williston, N D, the mercury is thirty degrees below zero

Powder Mill Explodes Near Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The press mill of the Ohio Powder Company, four miles north of this city, exploded today, demolishing the building and killing two employes, David Evans and Daniel Davis

Trolley Cars for Export

PITTSBURG, Feb 1.—[By Associated Press]—An order has been received here for fourteen ordinary trolley cars, for use in the city of Cairo, Egypt.

Received by the Pope.

ROME, Feb 1 —[By Associated Press]—The Pope received Archbishop Ireland at noon today.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa 25c a bottle

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

MASSILLON, O., January 2, 1899

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1899

JOHN J HALEY, Secretary

Notice.

Your dead live again and would return to cheer and help would you but open the way For instruction on spirit return subscribe for the Light of Truth, published weekly at Columbus, O Christians and Spiritualists alike pronounce it the best journal in the world for the money. Price, $1 per year.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.
Trade-Mark on Every Package.

TRADE-MARK Established 1780. WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS.

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COLONIAL PROBLEMS.

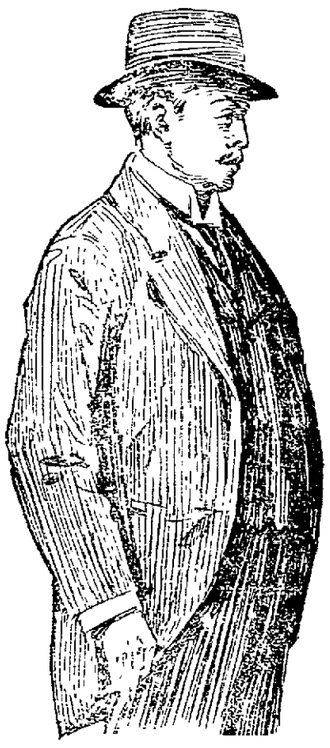
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR PIRATES AND HAREMS?

Slavery Again Confronts Our Statesmen as a Living Question—Aguinaldoism Picturesquely Presented. Our Relations With Canada.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It always takes both senate and house a couple of weeks to shake off their holiday habits and settle down to their long business stride. Everything about the government buildings nowadays is assuming a very businesslike aspect, for every politician and statesman in Washington realizes that if ever this country of ours had problems to solve and questions to settle it is at the present moment.

The prospect of an apparently inevitable colonial policy and the adoption of new imperialistic ideas has laid at the doors of the capitol considerations of worldwide interest. Important among these is the problem of the Philippines. To the ordinary citizen and newspaper reader the phrase "the Philippines" calls up in a rather hazy way an indefinite group of islands in the remote Pacific. Little is really known of the Ladrones, the Pelews and the Sulu archipelago. It is not generally known, for instance, that in acquiring the last named group of islands the United States came into possession of a very picturesque and possibly obstreperous vassal in the person of his royal highness the sultan of Sulu. Along with him, too, we have to take his highness' harem of selianas and over 100,000 Mussulman subjects. This fact is significant, since it means that for the first time the protecting stars and stripes shall float over the mysterious and world old altars of Mohammedanism. This Sulu group of islands is the southernmost part of the Philippines. It lies just east of Borneo, which indeed was at one time under his royal highness' jurisdiction. Certain portions of Palaman and Mindanao still pay tribute to the sultan of the Sulus. It was not until 1877 that this interesting potentate acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain in his dominions, although that European power had been waging war against his country for nearly three centuries.



FELIPE AGONCILLO.

It was in 1880 that a Spanish military post was established in the archipelago and a convict corps took possession, while seven years later General Arolas conquered in part the island of Sulu itself. After his defeat the sultan did not fare so badly as might have been expected, since he secured the title of "excellency" and a yearly pension of some $2,400, to say nothing of an absolute exemption from taxation for all his subjects for a space of ten years.

It is now known at Washington that John Foreman, who gave so much valuable information to the members of the American peace commission, has imparted to the proper authorities some surprising facts relative to our new possessions in the orient. In speaking of the Sulu islanders this noted traveler stated that frequent acts of violence were still perpetrated by these turbulent Filipinos who practically refuse to recognize any rights other than those of their sultans.

There are said to be 150 islands in his highness' realm, about 100 of which are inhabited. Slavery by the way, is one of the fixed institutions of the country, and one of the little questions for Washington statesmen to decide is how slaves exist by right of conquest as prisoners of war, and how they exist as [illegible] The Mussulman fanaticism is exemplified in the case of the Moro Moro, a band of fanatics who firmly believe that the accomplishment of any act taken to die in seeking an accursed Christian out of existence will bring them into eternal bliss after death. The bowie knife devotees of the Sudan are no worse fanatics than these people, who are only too glad to fling themselves upon Christian bayonets in the belief that such a death is a short cut to paradise.

In the matter of dress the Sulu islander follows the habits of the Mussulman. Scarlet and green are much affected by the women of the islands, who wear a baggy divided nether garment and a tight fitting bodice showing the contour of the figure. Their headwear consists of a narrow cloth sack, open at the sides and reaching nearly to the feet. The lower part of this sack is caught up under the arm and held there with much grace. The Sulu woman has the oriental love of jewelry, being particularly fond of metal and seashell finger rings, to say nothing of enormous earrings made of any metal sufficiently bright to satisfy her barbaric passion for glitter. Equally bright in color is the costume of the male, consisting as it does of close fitting trousers and vestment, both profusely ornamented with buttons. Over this goes a long cloak reaching to the hips, with a turban for headdress. All males in the islands are compelled to undergo military service, and as many rifles, it transpires, have been imported into the islands from foreign sources, there is every reason to believe they will prove effective fighters if ever put to the test. Their war junks, while never more than seven tons in weight, are handled with great deftness and skill, their naval powers being the result of several centuries of industrious piracy.

The highest religious office in this strange collection of out of the way islands is the hereditary post of cherif, carrying with it certain temporal powers and privileges. Each Friday public worship is regularly held, the natives being called together by beating upon a box or hollow wooden vessel. Funerals are equally impressive, the pandita or subordinate priests intoning a weird chant, accompanied with gongs and cymbals and the vociferous lamentations of the mourners. After the music comes a feast, with a touch of Hibernian gayety to relieve the sorrow of the stricken friends. After the feast the body, dressed in spotless white, is sprinkled with salt and powdered camphor and laid away in a wooden coffin. The place of burial is always marked by a stone or wooden slab suitably inscribed in Arabic. A shell full of water is also placed over the grave of the departed Sulu.

Such are some of the characteristics of these new possessions of Uncle Sam living almost 12,000 miles from our capitol. But, before long, in the loneliest waters of that faraway Philippine group the American tramp steamer and the American merchant will soon be making their way. It is no wonder that both politicians and business men are beginning to look into the character of our country's newly adopted children.

Washington is just recovering from its first gentle shock of amusement at the extraordinarily Chesterfieldian manners of Agoncillo, the personal envoy and representative of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo possesses a high and mighty demeanor that is apt to make a mere president and all other small fry feel mean and insignificant. The Arlington hotel was scarcely big enough to hold this autocratic oriental visitor and his endless retinue of interpreters and servants. He allows newspaper men to venture into his anointed presence but once a week, and it was one of the unique pleasures of my humdrum existence to be allowed to bask for a moment in the sunlight of this pompous barbarian's presence.

Whatever may be the outcome of the sitting of the high joint commission, it is felt that the visit of the Canadian commissioners in this city cannot but lead to more friendly and more satisfactory relations with the country that lies to the north of us. It is well known that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, is anxious before the commission is finally dismissed to reach some agreement. This is particularly true with regard to the question of reciprocity, since a closer commercial union with us has always been the one salient feature of his policy as a politician. Sir Wilfrid, by the way, is a very distinguished looking man, tall, dignified and statesmanlike. Besides being a politician, he is a scholar and a gentleman. Both he and his charming wife, Lady Laurier, have made many friends in Washington society. Lady Laurier speaks with a very pretty French accent and follows the fortunes of the Canadian representatives attending the commission with the keenest interest. Not long ago Sir Wilfrid was an interested auditor of the debate in the senate occupying a seat to the left of Senator Davis. Several times during the course of the debate the Canadian premier nodded approval of the sentiments expressed by the different speakers and at the end of the discussion joined a group of senators who passed over to felicitate the principal speakers.

SENATOR GEORGE TURNER.

One of the most scholarly men in the senate at the present time is Senator George Turner, who came into this august political body two years ago. But Senator Turner has something more than brains. Though he was a poor man, as senators are usually rated, five years ago, he has succeeded in accumulating a fortune from judicious gold mine investments in British Columbia. Turner is a man of exceptional talent and ability, and while his senatorial career has not been a particularly conspicuous one he has been a powerful factor in shaping the course of party legislation.

WASHINGTON WASHBURN.

MISS BARTON'S BOOK.

THE COMING VOLUME ROUNDLY SCORES THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Red Cross Leader Tells of Official Stumbling Blocks Placed In the Way of the Society In Its Cuban Relief Work.

Clara Barton's book reviewing the history of the Red Cross work during the Spanish-American war is awaited with much interest. It will probably be one of the most popular volumes inspired by the stirring events of last summer. One reason for this is that it has been hinted that Miss Barton will severely criticise the war department for the way things were managed in Cuba and expose for the first time many of the horrors of the hospital and transport which have hitherto been touched upon but slightly.

From the advance sheets of Miss Barton's work it seems that public expectations are to be realized. In several instances she arraigns the war department for what she characterizes as "shameful mismanagement." Other critics have been content to condemn the military campaign, but Miss Barton seems to think that many lives were needlessly sacrificed because of the inadequate hospital facilities and intimates that many deaths might not have occurred had the military authorities at Siboney and other places accepted the proffered aid of the Red Cross.

The book begins with a description of the work done in Cuba by the society previous to the date of the blowing up of the Maine. Much space is devoted to explaining the various official stumbling blocks which were placed in the path of the Red Cross representatives subsequent to the declaration of war.

Miss Barton also tells of the efforts of herself and companions to afford relief to the army during Shafter's campaign. She went to Baiquiri, the landing place, in the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, which was loaded with supplies that

CLARA BARTON AT THE FRONT.

she had been unable to carry to the reconcentrados, for whom they were intended. At Siboney a representative of the society went to Major Harvard, who was in charge of the hospital, and offered its services. Major Harvard politely declined any assistance.

But the sights that met the eyes of the visitors as they looked through the miserable place that bore the name of hospital did not seem to warrant the cheerfulness of the doctor. Indeed Mr. Cottrell, who tells the story, says they brought tears to the eyes of himself and his companion.

"There were half a dozen cots in a building where there were perhaps 50 or 60 patients, the greater number of whom were lying on the floor, some with a blanket under them, but a great number were lying on the bare boards. Sheets, pillows and bedclothes were unknown, and those poor fellows, who were not dressed in their uniforms, were lying almost naked. There were some wounded men and others who were sick with fever, and in the dim light of a few lanterns we could see them turning from side to side in their discomfort and agony and hear their moans and in some cases imprecations against the government that would so ill provide for such a contingency."

Rebuffed by their countrymen, the party turned away with saddened hearts and entered the Cuban army hospital near by. General Garcia received them with his accustomed courtly bearing, showed them the heartiest cordiality, introduced them to the members of his staff, and in every way made them feel that they were more than welcome. He gladly accepted all proffered aid, saying that his men had suffered so terribly in the last three years that he welcomed the coming of the Red Cross as a godsend.

The transformed Cuban hospital presented such a notable contrast of peace, cleanliness and comfort to the squalor, negligence and suffering in the United States hospital that loud clamors arose among the American soldiers.

"What kind of people," they cried, "are these Red Cross folk, that come down here and give the best of everything to the Cubans and pass by our boys, who are dying for the want of these very attentions?"

No satisfactory answer was forthcoming. The clamors grow in force and volume until in a day or two the army surgeons deemed it best to allay further irritation by a general acceptance of whatever was needed in the way of Red Cross stores or personal assistance.

In Miss Barton's book are other tales of similar instances. They are much stronger than any evidence given before the war investigating committee and will doubtless cause something of a sensation in several quarters.

MARY E. LEONARD.

FINERTY'S SERMON.

It Brought Praise From the Preacher Who Didn't Deliver It.

Before ex-Congressman John Finerty became famous as the great American British lion tail twister he was one of the best reporters in Chicago. He was on The Tribune, and one day a certain city editor (best known to fame as the man who always wore a straw hat and smoked a corncob pipe) decided that Mr. Finerty should be disciplined.

It was Saturday, and some time after midnight Mr. Finerty was assigned to report the morning sermon of an obscure minister way down on the South Side. Finerty was the senior, and his associates were thunderstruck. They expected an explosion, at least, but Finerty remained calm and dignified, although a trifle pale. "Then he will resign," they thought, but Finerty walked out and made no sign. To the surprise of every one, he reported the next day as usual and turned in an abstract of the sermon. Every one read it on Monday morning, and it was certainly an eloquent and carefully reported sermon.

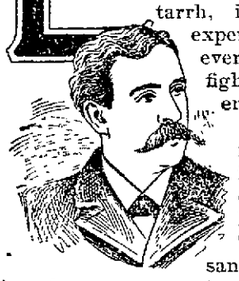
That afternoon a man of clerical cut called on the city editor and asked to see the young man who had reported his sermon the morning before. Mr. Finerty was introduced. The man of the clerical cut would like to see Mr. Finerty alone for a few moments. Out in the hallway he asked, "Of course, you were not at my church yesterday morning?"

"No," replied Finerty.

"Well, I simply stopped to thank you for the sermon. It was far more eloquent than the one I preached."

Finerty had composed the sermon in a neighboring cellar beer saloon on Saturday night.—Lippincott's Magazine.

EVERY-DAY HEROISM!



Struggling through life, cursed with catarrh, is a common experience. However heroic the fight catarrh generally wins.

Under some name or other it gets the best of us. Frank E. Ingalls, Waco, Tex., and thousands of others have been permanently cured of catarrh by Dr. Hartman's successful remedy Pe-ru-na. Here is Mr Ingalls' letter:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—"Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin have cured me of one of the worst cases of catarrh any one ever had. My case was so severe that I was compelled to discontinue my business, that of conductor on a railroad; but I am now entirely well."

Ordinary treatment of catarrh is for local relief. Cures are not expected. Dr Hartman's method eradicates catarrh absolutely. Get his latest book and learn how to combat this insidious disease. The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail Dr Hartman's books free on application.

H. A. Scott, Burt, Tenn., writes:

"I feel very thankful to my Maker and your great medicine that I am cured. I would not be without Pe-ru-na in the house."

Pe-ru-na has been curing catarrh for forty years. It plucks out the roots of catarrh and builds people up. All druggists sell it.

C&B LINE

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
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The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

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CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

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Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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QUEER STOCK FARM.

IT IS LOCATED AT WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Ten Thousand Toads Raised in One Year—Experiment of Raising Toads From the Eggs Entirely Successful—Takes But Little Time and Attention.

In the section of Worcester, Mass., called the south end is the most interesting colony to be found in all New England. It is composed exclusively of toads The director of this hopping, wriggling settlement, is Dr. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, a scientist who believes the toad to be a much abused creature and that it should be cultivated and caused to multiply in great degree

Dr. Hodge's colony, while a very populous affair, is principally confined to his garden, and this last summer the Doctor succeeded in raising ten thousand toads in one pan and an old sink which he had set in the ground. That seems a great many toads, but it is not such a large number after all, when the fact is considered that the average number of eggs laid by a mother toad each year is 12,000. Dr. Hodge says about his colony:

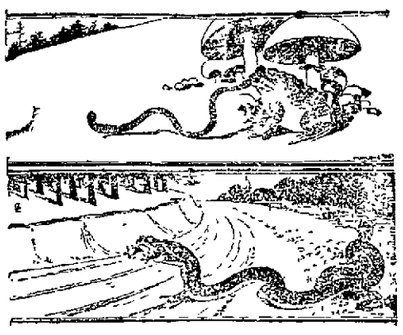
How the Colony Was Formed.

"The simplest device for colonizing toads is to provide them with artificial shelters made by digging shallow holes in the ground and partially covering them with a bit of board or flat stone. I tried this with success, so far as the board shelters are concerned, but the toads in my garden refused to stay under flat stones to any extent. I have found as many as four toads living under a single piece of board, while none could be found under stones similarly placed.

"I also tried the plan of making an inclosure of wire screen, a foot wide, two feet long and a foot high, the top of which was left open or closed as preferred. When open it was only necessary to put in two or three toads, provide them with shelters, a dish of water in one corner, and then to keep the toads, or rather their living place, supplied with small bits of raw meat and any other refuse matter calculated to attract flies or other insects. I found that sugar solutions should not be used, on account of the danger of attracting honey bees, which a toad will eat in great numbers, let the bees sting as viciously as they will.

Eat Day as Well as Night.

"It is often stated that the toad feeds chiefly at night, but it was seldom in my colony that I did not find them in the daytime sitting around the bait and snapping at the flies as they came. If the top of the cage is covered, the bottoms should be arranged on the principle of a fly trap, with a full opening upward to the interior. This insures catching rather more flies. A bait simply placed in front of a toad's burrow, without any



No. 1. Toad Eating an Angleworm. No. 2. Showing How Snakes Always Swallow a Toad.

enclosure, often works well, but if the occupant has had good luck the night before he may prefer taking his nap to catching flies. Any of these methods is infinitely superior to those usually adopted in catching flies, methods which kill the flies after they have gained entrance to the dwelling house, such as poison fly paper or the inhuman sticky sort. The toad is nature's own method of catching flies.

"I should also say that a little experiment in raising toads from the egg which I tried on my 'toad farm' during the last summer proved entirely successful. I succeeded in raising about ten thousand in a sort of incubator composed of a pan and an old sink. I also learned from a friend who has a water lily tub in his yard that a toad regularly comes there to lay its eggs every spring, and I saw in it the tadpoles and little toads about the time they were emerging from the water. If toads will thus come to such artificial and temporary places, it simplifies the problem of their raising and proper utilization, as you will readily see.

Toadlets Fed on Dog Biscuit.

"The little toads that I raised I fed on dog biscuit, putting in the water where they lived pieces of considerable size—about the size of a walnut—so that I could easily remove any of the bits not eaten. To raise them took me practically no time at all, and it was great fun to watch them, both while in the water, swarming in black masses around each piece of dog biscuit, and, after they left the water, hopping about the lawn and garden. It was amazing, however, how so many toads could grow so fat and so fast and still the place be so full of insect life of all sorts. Next summer I shall try to raise twice as many toads as I did in 1898. For food I figure that they will cost me about one cent per thousand.

Value of a Toad $19.88.

"The actual value of the toad, from the standpoint of both nature and man, has been placed at $19.88; that is, for each individual member of the toad family. Thus, my toad raising must be a wonderfully profitable operation."

In saying that the value of a toad is $19.88, Dr. Hodge was quoting a scientist named Kirkland, who declares that a toad who performs the functions for which nature intended it, devouring insects, and in this way keeping plants, etc., free from pests that would otherwise destroy them, does that amount of valuable work each year. Just as evidence of his belief that the toad instead of being destroyed should be allowed to increase and multiply, Dr. Hodge declares that if the children of Massachusetts would stop killing toads, it would be worth a million dollars a year to the State.

"The best method of raising the tadpoles is, I believe, yet to be learned," Dr. Hodge continued "I have tried to simulate conditions found in ponds where the tadpoles are seen to be doing well. It may be observed that they keep close to the shore, which

In danger from a bird, and catching a winged insect.

would seem to indicate that a shallow dish should be used, not more than four or five inches deep The bottom should be made of mud and gravel from the edge of a fairly clean pond. It is better to have this bottom slope up to the surface of the water on one side, so that the little tadpoles can find any depth of water they prefer, and crawl out into the air when they wish. Bits of bread, raw fish or meat should be given once in three or four days, and any uneaten particles should be promptly removed.

Gags at Nothing.

"There is no slug, worm or insect, however hairy, or spiny, or prickly, poisonous, bad smelling, or so generally disagreeable, that a toad will refuse to take it. How many of each kind can a single toad be depended upon to destroy? Why, I have seen one toad snap up eighty-six house flies in less than ten minutes No doubt, a toad with his home under the doorstep will relieve a family of at least this number daily, and possibly many more. This will make no small item in the comfort of a city family through the hot summer.

"Let anybody who is inclined to sneer at a toad farm remember that in England the gardeners frequently pay $25 a hundred for toads. All objections to warts being caused by handling toads are mere figments of imagination Practically the same may be said about the supposed poisonous character of the animal. Professor Riley says that insects destroy property in this country annually to the amount of $400,000,000. Why then not cultivate a toad farm?"

Black Sea a Poison.

The explorations of the Russian scientist, Andrussow, have established a very curious fact The black sea, which in some parts has a depth of more than 6,500 feet, is poisoned by sulphuretted hydrogen wherever the water is deeper than 1,200 feet. This accounts for the curious fact that there is no organic life below that depth, excepting perhaps some bacteria of very low order impregnated with sulphur. The causes for this phenomenon are explained by the quick outflow of the fresh water through the Bosphorous, while salt water coming from the Mediterranean enters through a deeper current into the depths of the Black sea. The waters on the surface are, therefore, controlled absolutely by horizontal currents of considerable force, and vertical currents which might carry the noxious gases from the bottom to the surface and fresh oxygen from the surface to the bottom are hardly ever noticeable The water at great depths is now so saturated sulphuric gas by the disintegation of organic matter sinking to the bottom by reason of its weight that no fish or other living being, which needs oxygen for its organic system, can exist beyond a stated depth.

Dynamite.

Dynamite explodes so rapidly that force is exerted in the direction from which the greatest pressure comes. That is, if the dynamite be placed on the ground, the explosive force is down, if it be hung against a wall its force attacks the wall; if it be hung under an object its force is upward

Post Office Women.

Women have an important place in the British postal department. Of the total of persons of all ranks of the service, permanent and occasional, employed by the department throughout the United Kingdom, nearly 21,000 are of the gentler sex.

Its Terrors.

Bixby—War is a terrible thing!

Kilton—Right you are, old man. If a fellow does not get killed or does not die of disease he runs the danger of getting married to the sympathetic soul who nurses him through an illness No, there doesn't seem to be any chance for a fellow—Boston Transcript.

THE BROAD, LOW BROW.

The Possessors of Them are on the Right Side of Beauty.

Ladies who are the happy possessors of the classic "broad, low brow," may always feel assured of being on the right side of both beauty and fashion, by wearing the front hair slightly rolled in pompadour effect, not brought back and rolled tightly and smoothly which gives a strained or severe and unrefined appearance, but loosely taken back from the face, slightly waved and combed over a low roll, leaving, if becoming, a little short, very short curl or two to stray carelessly over the forehead, is sure to do credit to the plainest features, and lend a beauty which with any other mode of dressing the hair might be lacking. If, after being combed back, it is brought forward slightly before being confined, it will have a still prettier effect.

All the styles of hairdressing, as fashion says, admit the use of many fancy pins and combs, but while this may be admissable, it cannot be said to be the best of taste, unless upon a state occasion, or when an elaborate toilet is required, as otherwise it would be sure to lend to the most beautiful woman in the world a "dandy" appearance.

If a woman, young, or a little more advanced in years, be lovely in her own beauty and womanliness, she needs to avoid too much elaboration in the matter of dress, as the overdoing detracts from her natural physical endowments and if she is plain of features, fussiness in dress is sure to emphasize her lack of physical charm. If a woman is not handsome, she can be to a certain degree, stately and imposing, even though short of stature, but this she can never be if she prostitutes elegance in dressing to mere fussiness and dowdiness.

The combs of our grandmothers are very much in vogue. Those in gold or old silver are highly prized by young ladies.

Crescents set with jewels are fashionable Jet hair ornaments, and jet and rhinestones combined find much favor. Some of the newest hairpins have for a top a jet butterfly.

The rhinestones are, of course, only suitable for evening wear.

Ruskin's Art Principles.

In truth, although Ruskin admitted that "art was not meant to teach science," nature, the scientific phenomenon that involves the whole world, absorbed his faculties even when, if half-unconscious of it, he reared upon it his theories of morality, says Scribner's. His art is record rather than creation and his aim, broadly speaking, scientific in its essence rather than artistic. He has declared, in one of those moments of clear introspection which illumine his character with so bright and exquisite a light, "I am no poet—I have no imagination." A poet he was and is, but imagination or invention of the higher pictorial sort he has not.

He did not realize the truth at first, but sought to restrain much play of imagination in others as harmful To Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who loved to realize his invention and ideals, not only in the figures in his pictures, but in every sort of accessory, he would say: "Ned, go to nature" and only in later days did he regretfully recognize his limitation, as conveyed in the pathetic words spoken to me years ago: "I might have made such charming records of things."

Gray Hairs.

The fact that some persons begin to show gray hairs while in their twenties does not indicate a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon, and often co-exists with great physical vigor. A medical journal says:

"Many feeble persons, and others who have suffered extremely, both mentally and physically do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly when about forty years of age.

"Race has a marked influence. The traveled Dr. Orbigny says that in many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a gray-headed one The negroes turn more slowly than the whites.

"In this country sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow gray about the same period of life. In men the hair and beard rarely change equally. The one is usually darker than the other for several years

How an Empress Was Courted.

How princes make love is told in the "Reminiscenses of the Marquis Custine." When the Czar Nikolaus was eighteen years old he spent two days in Berlin, where he saw the Princess Charlotte, two years younger, and of a delicate beauty which at once attracted him She, however, showed no signs of reciprocating his affection. The evening before his departure he sat next the princess at dinner. "I shall leave to-morrow," he suddenly remarked She did not show any surprise, but quickly answered, "We shall be sorry that you leave so soon Cannot your departure be delayed?" "That depends on you." "How so?" asked the princess. The prince now declared his love somewhat to her embarrassment as she thought they would be overheard. As a pledge of her love he asked for the ring she wore, suggesting that no one would notice it if she took it off and pressing it into a piece of bread pushed it toward his plate. The ring however was not hers, but belonged to her governess, who had received it from the Empress of Russia. And in taking it off to give to the prince she read for the first time on the inside the inscription, "Empress of Russia."

FOOLED IN A HORSE TRADE.

This Animal Possessed Several Remarkable Traits.

A prominent English landlord was one day riding across a common adjacent to his preserves when he overtook one of his tenants, who was also mounted After the usual salutations they rode on in silence for some minutes when the tenant slightly spurred his horse a balky animal, whereupon it dropped to its knees

"What's the matter with your horse?" asked his lordship The embarrassed tenant remarked by way of explanation that his steed always acted that way when there was game to be found

A moment later, to the tenant's satisfaction and surprise, a frightened hare jumped out of some bushes near by

This so impressed the landlord that he at once drove a bargain by which he secured the tenant's barebacked beast in exchange for his own fine mount perfectly saddled With much agility the tenant leaped to his new horse, and all went well until they came to a small stream, whereat the landlord's new nag immediately balked. A drive home with the spurs brought it again to its knees

"Hello what's up now? There's no game here, said his lordship

"True, my lord was the ready reply, "but I forgot to tell you 'ee's as good for fish as 'ee is for game"—San Francisco Argonaut

Sulphur For Diphtheria.

Sulphur is one of the most efficacious and simple cures for diphtheria All that is needed is flour of sulphur and a quill, and with these, it is said, one celebrated physician cured every patient without exception He put a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur into a wineglass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, the sulphur not readily amalgamating with water When the sulphur was well mixed, the physician gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger Sulphur kills every species of fungus in a man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle the swallowing of it is recommended. In extreme cases in which the above specialist had been called in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and, after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargle.—Humanitarian

Take it off!
Don't wear your working apron all the time—it's a sign of poor management. Do all your cleaning with
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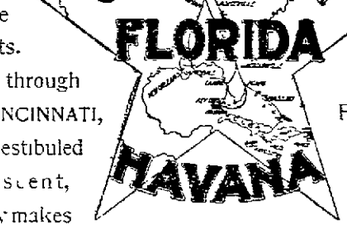

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Have just received one case of Children's Heavy Fast Black Stockings, bought to sell at 15c, during the sale they go at 10c a pair	Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Black Stockings, 10c a pair.	Children's Heavy Fleeced Union Suits cut to 19c.
Best Blue and Red Calicoes,... .....4c yd	5c Cotton Toweling..... .3½c yd 5c 4 4 Unbleached Muslin .. . .3½c yd 7 Spools O. N. T. Spool Cotton 25c	Some great values can be had in our Linen Department at 22c, 33c, 43c, and 66c a yard.

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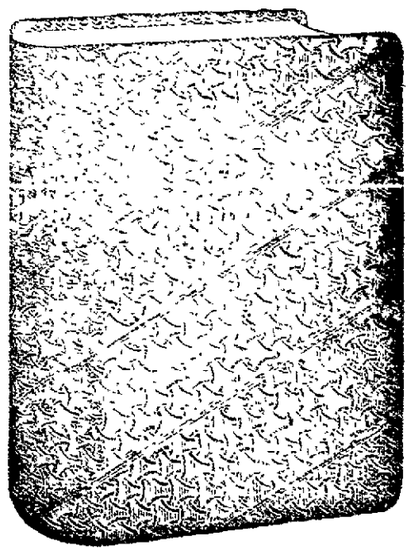
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FARM NOTES.

Barn-yard manure is the best complete fertilizer at the farmer's command. Keep all the stock you can and supplement with the special crop commercial fertilizers.

Tools and implements left exposed to the weather will soon go to ruin. Gather them up.

The average farmer should buy as little and sell as little feed as possible.

The quarter's profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young

The size of the farm has much less to do with success than the manner of farming.

It is poor economy to feed any kind of feed on the ground. Provide good feeding racks and boxes to keep the feed clean.

All kinds of food for stock possesses two values—their feeding and their manurial values

Plan thru out the winter as freely as possible to haul out and scatter the manure as fast as made.

The best fertilizer known is that which at the smallest outlay makes available the greatest amount of natural resources.

Plan to fatten and butcher a full supply of meat for family use. It is poor economy to sell now and buy next summer

To receive a good strong constitution, the animal should have a strong, firm bone and in size to be in proportion to the general size of the animal, but large around the heart girth.

The young heifer, while in calf, has not only her own growth to maintain, but the calf must be built up from material supplied from the mother. She needs, therefore, to be well fed and cared for.

Large Flocks.

There are farmers who will pursue no line of farming or stock breeding unless they can engage in it big. They feel that if anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing on a large scale. They forget that many branches of farm work demand such a different plan of operations, and the management necessary in one line will make an utter failure in another. We have observed that large numbers of fowls invite disease unless they are carefully kept on right lines. There are ways in which it can be done, but they are seldom adopted by the novice. These methods are the culmination of long experience and study, and the parties are successful in proportion to the experience and thought they give the business. If one pen or yard affords good and ample keep for two dozen hens, a like space in another pen or yard may afford a similar protection, and as many pens may be added as the capital, energies and experience of the manager will permit.

There is danger in starting with a large number of fowls on one farm. In order to do so it will be necessary to buy from several breeders, and in so doing there is danger of introducing some disease that will take away all the flock. If disease is not introduced it may be that lice and mites will be, and they will give plenty of trouble. This is a danger the large breeder has to meet when he starts with a large number. There is just one way in which he can do it if he has had plenty of experience in the business. He may buy what he would like as a starter, when they are found to be in good health and free from lice; then he can purchase some more and place them in quarantine for a time until danger is past, and add other lots in the same manner from time to time until he shall have obtained the number he wants. After adopting these methods in introducing the fowls and providing them ample house room and proper food, he will then need to study the markets and the means of marketing his products. Much of the success lies in finding a good market for the products of the flock. In fact to know how to send to market and get top prices is a great deal of the business.

The Ayrshire Dairy Cow.

"The Ayrshires have more good qualities than any of the other breeds. Being bred and reared on the hills of Scotland in a climate much like our own, they are adapted to this country," says E. M. Babcock in the Rural New Yorker Being extremely hardy, they are not affected by climatic changes, different methods of care and feed, as are most other dairy breeds. They are wonderful foragers, and especially adapted to convert into milk the elements of food. They are wonderful milkers, very persistent, the milk is of good quality. They are extremely regular breeders, becoming fresh when 20 to 24 months of age, and continue to give good returns until well up in their teens. I have retained several cows in milk until 17 or 18 years old and then sold them to the butcher. I do not know of any other breed of cattle that will put on flesh as rapidly to make as good beef as the Ayrshire. Considering the above facts, I prefer the Ayrshire to other breeds. Under good circumstances they are equal to the best, while under less favorable circumstances they stand at the head of all dairy breeds."

Worrying the Cow.

A rough, quick tempered man should never be tolerated around the cow stable. The cow loves quietude. Any disturbance which excites her lessens if it does not stop the secretion and flow of milk. It is very easy for an employe, by kicking and beating a cow just before or while he is milking, to lessen her milk flow by one-half. This is called "holding-up" the milk. It is really a prevention of milk secretion and the milk thus lost does not come down at any subsequent milking.

HABITS OF A HORSE.

Fear of Wolves, Speed of Colts, and the Habit of Shying.

Another animal which, when in a state of nature, lives in droves, is the horse. It is almost as defenseless as the sheep, and when a herd of wild horses is attacked by wolves there is no escape but in flight. In its wild state the horse's natural habitat is on the open plains, not in the mountainous regions but on the steppes of Asia, and when attacked by wolves its only safety lies in its superior speed. If the young foal were not as swift as its parents it would fall an easy prey to the pursuer, and so within a few generations the wild horse might be utterly destroyed by its enemies. The curious thing is that the foal is quite as swift as its parents. When one looks at it, even in its domesticated condition, it seems to be all legs, and one is surprised to see how easily the light body is borne along on those long legs beside the mother, even when she is running at her swiftest rate. In that fact lies the safety of the wild horse from destruction, and the thousands of generations in which that useful animal has been domesticated has brought no change in the peculiar conformation of the foal's limbs.

Another curious thing is that one of the faults of the horse of which we are apt to complain, we mean the habit of shying, is a survival of an old habit which is useful and necessary when its ancestors were still roaming wild upon the plains. Then every horse was constantly on the outlook for an enemy, and it did not look only with one eye. It habitually kept turning its ear in all directions, so as to catch the slightest sound which would indicate the presence of danger. Not only when a wolf was seen did the herd take flight; any sound, as of the wolf breaking through the long grass, caused an instantaneous stampede, and something of that habit still survives. The horse seldom fears the objects which it sees unless they appear suddenly, but the sudden appearance of some light thing driven by the wind, or some slight sound that perhaps may not be heard by his master, may cause an instant and involuntary shy, such as the poor brute would instinctively make if he were still wild upon the plains. How unjust it is, and how utterly stupid to justify his terror by whipping him for such a fault! To do so is to make him only so much the readier to shy again, remembering—and he is sure to remember—that, even if there has been no reason for his involuntary shying, there is something to dread immediately afterward. The only sensible way to deal with this remnant of wildness in the domesticated horse is to stop and let him feel that there is nothing to fear, and so break down the remnant of his old and perfectly natural habit of flight from possible danger.—Animal Friends.

Hog Cholera.

Where pigs are compelled to drink water likely to be contaminated in any way the seeds of disease are sown, their vitality is weakened, and the losses throughout the fall and early winter are large. The germ life upon which cholera depends is not killed during the winter but lies inactive, and when the spring rains come and the snow melts, the wash goes into the streams and wallowing holes and again assumes activity in producing disease. Every farmer should recognize the large part which the water supply exercises in the propagation of hog cholera. Domestic animals are not peculiar in this dependence upon pure water supply for health. As is well known, our soldiers have died in great numbers from disease contracted by drinking water which contained germ life that caused specific diseases, typhoid fever being a prominent one.

As one of the important aids, therefore in preventing the spread of cholera and swine plague, methods of watering should be carefully looked after; contrive some means by which pure fresh water may be furnished continually. Not only is this important in warding off disease, but it is a well-known fact that all domestic animals thrive better and fatten much faster when pure water is constantly kept before them than when they are left to get it from doubtful sources. In the dairy the importance of a pure water supply is well known and no dairyman should give his herd water to drink that he and his family would not be willing to use. It is, however, with especial reference to the influence that water has upon the spread of hog cholera that we write just now. As one of the precautions which every swine grower should take means to supply regularly and continuously good, pure water, is perhaps, the most important.

Bran for Cows.

We are asked if it pays to feed cows bran in summer? This is the experience of a dairyman, says the Western Ploughman. Three years ago this summer my cows had splendid pasture and I quit feeding bran, and thought it was just as well. Before I quit feeding the bran my cows averaged a pound of butter a day, and the next week after I quit feeding they shrunk down so that I figured the bran only cost me about two-thirds of what I lost in butter. Let me say, here is a good point. The farmers are humbugged on this bran question to a great extent. The majority of them go to buy bran and they try to get fine, heavy bran. There is where they miss it. Fine, heavy bran is not worth within two or three dollars a ton as much as the coarse grade of bran for cows. Never buy bran for your cows that will go 40 to 45 pounds to a two-bushel bag. If you will order your bran from the mill you can get it every time without any trouble at all

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	71
Hay, per ton	6 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	4 50
Corn	35
Oats	25
Clover Seed	3 50
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	45
Flax seed	1 00
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	60
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	18
Eggs	16
Chickens, live	06
Chickens, dressed	09
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	05
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	85

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull, $3.50@$3.90; cattle steady, beeves $4.00@$6.00.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 73

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2, yellow ear, old, 41@41½c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 40@40½c; high mixed shelled, 39@39½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 40@40½c; No. 2 yellow ear, new, 41½@42c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 35@35½c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; extra No. 3 white, 33½@34c; light mixed, 32@33.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.25@9.50; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $8.00@8.25; wagon hay, $9.00@9.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 50@60c per pair; ducks, 60@75c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.15 per pair. Dressed — Chickens, 12½@13½c per pound; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 13@15c; geese, 9@10c.

GAME—Rabbits, 10@15c per pair, quail, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; squirrel, $1.00@1.25 per dozen; pheasants, $6.00@7.00 per dozen; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle, 17@18c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21½@22c; extra creamery, 20½@21c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 17@18c; country roll, 13@14c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 10½@11c; three-quarters, 9½@10c; New York state, full cream, October make, 11@11½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; Wisconsin, 14@14½c; 20 pound brick, swiss, 13@13½c; limburger, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 18@19c; candled, 19@20c; southern, fresh, 17@18c; storage eggs, 15@17c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.

CATTLE—Receipts light on Monday; about 65 cars on sale; market active; prices firm; today supply light and market unchanged. We quote: Extra, $5.50@5.70; prime, $5.25@5.40; good, $5.00@5.20; fair, $4.60@4.80; fair, $4.15@4.60; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.25@4.50; oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, $3.50@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $20.00@20.00

HOGS—Receipts on Monday was fair; about 50 double-deck cars on sale; market active and prices higher; today run is light; about 5 cars on sale; market ruled steady; prices unchanged. We quote: Prime heavy, $4.10@4.15; best medium weights and heavy Yorkers, $4.05@4.10; light Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; best pigs, $3.80@3.90; roughs, $2.75@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday 12 double-decks; market steady on sheep, shade higher on lambs; receipts today 4 loads; market steady. We quote the following prices: Choice wethers, $4.40@4.50; good wethers, $4.25@4.35; fair mixed, $3.75@4.10; common, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $5.10@5.20; common to good, 4.00@5.00; veal calves, $6.50@7.25; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.

HOGS—Market strong at $4.30@3.95.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red 83¼c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 45¼c f. o. b. afloat for old.

OATS—Spot market easier; No. 2, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36c.

CATTLE—No trade of consequence; feeling steady. Cable lower. Live cattle, 11½@12½c per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½@9¾c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs 5@10c higher. Medium to choice sheep, $4.50@4.75; good to choice lambs, $5.35@5.60.

HOGS—Market easier at $4.10@4.30.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN

Tonsiline

WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

25c and 50c. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

WOMEN MUST TAKE IT.

Thousands Rely on Paine's Celery Compound to Keep Them Well.

Do you suffer with periodical headaches?

Do you begin to complain of sleeplessness?

Have you already begun to have spells of dizziness?

Does constipation or dyspepsia in any of its many forms warn you of the inevitable oncoming of general nervous ness or debility?

By all means go to your druggist and get a bottle of the most wonderful restorative within the reach of womankind today—get a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and as thousands of other ailing, half despondent, suffering women have done before you, and as thousands more must do, you will find in its peculiar curative qualities the womanly health and strength which you desire.

Take Paine's celery compound and the liver will resume its normal functions, biliousness will disappear; the kidneys will find the relief they need: good digestion and the proper assimilation of food begin at once, dizziness and constipation will no longer trouble you, wasting nervous tissues will regain their healthy tone, the blood will clear itself of its impurities and you will no longer fear the breaking down which comes to so many women early in life.

Miss Amelia Stegman, as secretary of the famous North Side Woman's Club of Chicago, has been eyewitness to the good results that follow the use of this famous remedy.

"For the past six years," she says, "I have had ample opportunity to observe the good results obtained from the use of Paine's celery compound, as our medical advisers frequently prescribe it. Our members all reside at the club house, and as they are business women they frequently feel the need of a remedy for building up a run-down condition. We have it constantly on hand.

"Thinking you may be glad to know that Paine's celery compound is appreciated by our club women," she writes to the proprietors, "I take pleasure in sending you this unsolicited testimonial."

Many women are in need of nothing but Paine's celery compound to make them strong and well, and if after reading the many published testimonials from people in every walk of life whom it has restored to health, there is the remotest doubt in anyone's mind of its unexampled efficacy, there is this to be said, that after all, the best test of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to give relief. It has made thousands of people well.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult All who try it, like it Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c per package Sold by all grocers.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago.

Hagen Bros., the popular South Side druggists, corner 69th-st. and Wentworth av., say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

An Honest Medicine for La Gripp .

George W. Waitt, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vender Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A J. Sheperd, publisher of the Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says, "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe" Pleasant to take, quick to act. Rider & Snyder.

SAME VIA WASHINGTON.

Fares to Philadelphia and New York Over Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines do not cost any more via Washington than via direct route of the Pennsylvania system. Ten days' stop-over at the national capital may be enjoyed by passengers via Washington, and those holding tickets to New York may enjoy an additional ten days' stop-over at Philadelphia. For rates, time of trains, and other particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or address J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

It will surprise you—try it.

It is the medicine above all other for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W Sperry, Hartford. Conn.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.

Wm. A. Harrold, vs. Permelia Baughman et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

Saturday, February 11, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the township of Sugarcreek, in the County of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as being 61 acres of land off of the west side of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 11, and range 10 in said Stark County Ohio, being 15.38 chains off of the west side of said southwest quarter, except 1 acre sold off to the Board of Education for school purposes. Said premises to be sold subject to the lease of Samuel D. Baughman, as set forth in his answer and cross petition.

Appraised at Four Thousand Five Hundred ($4,500) Dollars.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises

Sale to commence at 2:30 o'clock p m.

JOHN ZAISER, Sheriff.

J P. Fawcett, Attorney

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO STARK COUNTY } ss.

Mamie May Culler vs. Andrew B Allard, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, February 25, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in the Township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit; All of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 20, Towush p No. 12, Tuscarawas, in Range No. 10, in said Stark County, containing eighty acres of land, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging subject to all legal highways, except a small strip of land about one rod wide extending from the south line, extended west of Orlando Stoner's barn northward to the public road, used as an approach to said barn

Appraised at five thousand six hundred ($5,600) dollars

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss

The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company vs. Emilie Olson, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, February 4, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as being parts of outlots numbers sixty-one and sixty-two (61 and 62) and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Walnut street with the west line of Canal street and running thence westerly on said north line of Walnut street one hundred and nineteen (1 9) feet to a stake; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the south line of land owned by J. F. Pocock, known as the Pocock Mill property, distant westerly on said south line one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet from said west line of Canal street; thence easterly on said south line of said Pocock land one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet to said west line of Canal street; and thence southerly on the last mentioned line four hundred and seven (407) feet more or less, to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $7,350.00.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Wann & Bow, Attorneys.

Good Weather FOR Woolen Goods

Secure them Now at CLOSING OUT PRICES

Avail yourselves of the advantages offered by the Great CLOSING OUT SALE at the Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store. The opportunity will continue just

TWO WEEKS LONGER

98c buys a pair of Heavy Cotton and Wool Mixed 11 4 Blankets.
$2.49 buys a pair of Large, Heavy Strictly All Wool Blankets.
$3.19 buys a pair of the celebrated Ft. Pitt All Wool Blankets.

Women's Plaid Skirts, strictly all wool, regular 50c quality, now.....39c
10 doz. Women's Calico Wrappers at...69c
1 case Ladies' Heavy Fleecy Lined Underwear at.....25c
1 case Ladies' 50c Fleeced Underwear, now.....39c
1 case Men's Heavy "Randan" Underwear at.....19c
1 case Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 50c, reduced to.....39c

40 doz. Misses' Black Woolen Hose..7c pair
50 doz. Misses' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless and stainless, at.. 8c pair
40 doz. Ladies' Black Woolen Hose, splendid value at.....12½c pair
Two Special Lines of Ladies' Black Fleecy Lined Hose at....15 and 17c pair
Great Bargains in Linen, Table Damask, Towels and Bed Quilts.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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